

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1976

Established 1887

Miss Is to Be...  
JAT'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
at 11:00 a.m. Temp. 54 (13-14). So-  
variable. Tomorrow's Temp. 52 (10-11).  
DR: Variable. Temp. 54 (13-14). Tomorrow:  
at 11:00 a.m. Temp. 54 (13-14). CHAN:  
DR: Variable. Clear. Temp. 54 (13-14).  
FORE: Snow. Temp. 54 (13-14). Yester-  
day's Temp. 54 (13-14).

OPTIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

|         |      |                      |      |
|---------|------|----------------------|------|
| Austria | 12.5 | London               | 12.5 |
| Belgium | 20.5 | Luxembourg           | 20.5 |
| Denmark | 18.5 | Norway               | 18.5 |
| France  | 15.5 | Netherlands          | 15.5 |
| Germany | 18.5 | Portugal             | 18.5 |
| Greece  | 15.5 | Sweden               | 15.5 |
| Italy   | 18.5 | Switzerland          | 18.5 |
| Japan   | 18.5 | U.S. Military (Mar.) | 18.5 |
| Spain   | 18.5 | Yugoslavia           | 18.5 |



Yakoub-Daher (left foreground with binoculars), leader of a rebel Lebanese Arab Army armored column that headed for the presidential palace yesterday, halted his unit near a pro-Syrian Saiga-manned roadblock.

## Pro-Syria Forces Block Rebel Pushes

PARIS, March 15 (UPI).—After losing 14 billion francs (about \$3 billion) trying to defend the value of the French franc, the government early this morning abandoned the effort to maintain a fixed exchange rate against a group of other European currencies and let the franc float independently.

By the end of trading today, the franc had lost roughly 3 per cent against the deutsche mark and the U.S. dollar.

A number of foreign exchange dealers here anticipate that in the days immediately ahead the franc will register at least a 5-per-cent to 7-per-cent decline against the mark and the dollar from the rates prevailing last week.

After opening today at 184 francs to 100 DM, the franc closed at 181.50 per 100 DM for a drop of 2.5 per cent from Friday's closing of 176.425. The franc also recovered from the day's low against the dollar—4.75—to close at 4.675.

**Hedging Trading**

Although trading was confused and at times hectic throughout Europe, there was little dramatic change elsewhere. Sterling closed at \$1.9230, down slightly from Friday but above the near-record low of \$1.913 reached Wednesday.

Attending a previously scheduled European Economic Community finance ministers' meeting in Brussels, French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said that France will not permit a "wildcat float" and will intervene to keep it at a reasonable level against the currencies of its chief trade rivals. However, there was no need for any intervention today, as speculators, who were successful in betting on a devaluation, were nevertheless, forced to buy francs.

This was because astronomically high interest rates for borrowing Euro-francs, the means speculators use to bet on a devaluation—forced large-scale liquidation of positions, creating an artificially high demand for francs.

**Other Currencies**

Although the heavy loss of French foreign exchange reserves—40 per cent of the total since the beginning of the year—was the immediate cause for pulling out of the joint European float (called the "snake"), the recent sharp declines of sterling and the lira and the devaluation of the peseta added basic pressures. The competitiveness of French goods on export markets was being eroded and was causing anxiety here.

For many observers here, the abandonment of the fixed exchange rate signals a fundamental shift in government policy creating jobs for the growing number of jobless workers.

The key to the fight to control inflation was a strong franc which minimized the cost of imported raw materials.

Notably oil, these prices fell 18 per cent over the week. However, this gain was eroded by a 16-per-cent

## Shift From Inflation Fight

# French Franc Falls 3% As Paris Adopts 'Float'

By Carl Gewirtz

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A smiling French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade leaving a meeting in Brussels.

## Parliament Votes to Break Treaty

# Egypt Ban Seen on Soviet Port Use

CAIRO, March 15 (UPI).—Parliament tonight passed by a slim majority a law ending the 1971 Egyptian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty at President Anwar's request.

Two deputies of the 360-member assembly voted against the measure. Parliament said both men, Abdel Fattah el-Sayid and Abdel-Sattar el-Sayid, were known for strong Communist leanings.

House acted on a resolution adopted earlier in the day by the Foreign Relations Committee which approved Mr. Sadat's decision to end the treaty.

Two decisions brought to a head the long-standing dispute since Mr. Sadat's election in 1970 over Soviet military aid to Egypt. Mr. Sadat's decision to end the treaty was seen as a major step towards ending the flow of Soviet arms to Egypt.

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## Then Shoots Himself

# Gunman Kills Train Engineer After London Subway Blast

LONDON, March 15.—A West Indian subway train engineer was shot to death and a post office worker was wounded at the scene of a subway blast today, London police said.

Four hours after the explosion and shootings, Scotland Yard's bomb squad chief, Comdr. Roy Habershon, told reporters: "This was an IRA—Irish Republican Army—bomb. We have the gunman, who shot himself when he was cornered by the police. He is Irish. He is in hospital and police are by his bedside."

The London Ambulance Service said nine other persons, five women and four men who were among passengers on the train, were taken to the hospital. Most of them suffered shock and were released after treatment.

The blast was the first in Britain on a subway train. It occurred as the evening rush hour was building up and the train had just left West Ham station for central London's West End to pick up commuters.

Mr. Habershon said the bomb contained about five pounds of explosive and went off prematurely. He said a woman passenger who was injured said she saw smoke shortly before the explosion.

He said that as the gunman, who was injured in the blast, was cornered by two police officers in a freight yard he shouted at them: "You English bastards" and then shot himself. The gunman was in "quite a serious condition," Mr. Habershon said. "From his appearance he looks to be about 35 years of age."

The dead train engineer was identified as Joseph Stephen. The wounded post office worker, Peter Chalk, was on his way home at the time.

The Provisional IRA warned Saturday that it would launch an offensive against "soft targets" in England to try to force the British government to leave Northern Ireland. On March 4, a bomb went off aboard an empty London commuter train 15 minutes after 600 passengers had alighted.

Witnesses said the roof and one side of the train's front end were torn by today's blast. There were only about 20 persons on the train when the explosion occurred.

In Belfast, a couple posing as honeymooners spearheaded a guerrilla bomb attack on a Belfast luxury hotel which left most of its ground floor in ruins early today.

The couple bluffed guards at a gate in the security fence around the Russell Court Hotel and the guards were held at gunpoint while other members of the gang carried in suitcases containing explosives.

The guerrillas, members of the Provisional IRA, telephoned a warning to the police and the hotel was evacuated half an hour before the first bomb exploded, followed at intervals by two others. No one was injured. Army experts found two more bombs and defused them.

## Europe Socialist Chiefs Plan

# Help for Portugal at Summit

LISBON, March 15 (UPI).—Europe's top Socialist leaders began returning to their home countries today after promising help for Portugal at a Socialist summit session in northern Oporto during the weekend.

Before departing, the key figures in the conferences went to Lisbon for individual meetings with Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was the first to be received in these sessions. He was followed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli and Swedish Premier Olof Palme.

**Local Socialists Backed**

In the weekend talks, the Socialist leaders threw the weight of their prestige behind Portugal's Socialist party and promised to use their influence to gain European aid for this nation.

"Europe has to recognize its responsibility toward Portugal," a final joint statement said.

The session was held despite complaints by the Communist and Popular Democratic parties. Both accused the conference of constituting "foreign interference" in Portugal's internal affairs, timed to influence next month's legislative elections.

The meeting was the third such conference held by European Socialists since the beginning of the year. In the first two, the chief question discussed was the possibility of Socialists forging electoral alliances with Communist parties to insure election victories for the left. But in Oporto, the talks were limited to ways of helping Portugal and the Socialist party.

Portuguese Socialist leader Mr.

## Public-Sector Managers Under Cloud

# Italian Executive Flees in Lockheed Affair

ROME, March 15 (AP).—The rise and sudden fall of Camillo Crociani, a millionaire state industrialist caught up in the Lockheed scandal, has cast a cloud over the "mandarin class" that has run Italy since the war.

The spectacle of a "public servant," who was also one of Italy's richest men, forced to flee the country "like a chicken thief," as a magazine put it, has raised an outcry over the way the nation's industrial managers are picked and paid.

Mr. Crociani, 55, liked to travel swiftly, in his private helicopter or yacht, often accompanied by his wife, a sometime movie starlet. His career moved at an equally fast pace, pushed forward by his friendships in the Christian Democratic party, which has ruled Italy for 30 years.

Mr. Crociani, 55, headed Finmeccanica, a group of state-owned industries ranging from the automaker Alfa Romeo to Aeritalia, a plane manufacturer. Finmeccanica also controlled Italy's nuclear production.

It is the most important complex within IRI, the pillar of public economic power. As president of Finmeccanica, Mr. Crociani wielded vast power in a country where the state has direct or indirect participation in nearly 70 per cent of all industry.

But Mr. Crociani's career came to an abrupt end Feb. 22. On that day, while prosecutors were tracking down leads from the Lockheed revelations made at Senate hearings in Washington, a specially convened Sunday meeting of IRI's board of directors read Mr. Crociani's letter of resignation.

Then, less than 24 hours later, Mr. Crociani was charged with corruption in connection with \$1.5 million in payoffs that Lockheed reportedly made to seal the sale of 14 C-130 cargo planes to Italy.

Mr. Crociani, however, was not around to face the charges. The Friday before, he had fled, he had chartered a private plane to go to Switzerland, having sent his wife, their two children and governess out of the country a week earlier.

A paratrooper officer in World War II, Mr. Crociani had joined Benito Mussolini's last-ditch Salò Republic while other parts of Italy went over to the Allies and received special police training by the Germans.

But in the closing days of the war he established contact with Italian partisans fighting the Germans, an important move for his future career.

After the war, Mr. Crociani set



Part of Camillo Crociani's sumptuous villa overlooking the sea at San Felice Circeo, a resort south of Rome.







# Reagan Expects 40% of Vote Ford's Strategists Optimistic Over Illinois Primary Today

CHICAGO, March 15.—President Ford looked for another day of another defeat, his Republican rivals left the campaign arena to Democrats on the eve of tomorrow's Illinois presidential primary election.

Reagan strategists expected to be concerned about overconfidence about the impact of the victory over Howard Callaway, Mr. Ford's suspended campaign manager. Mr. Callaway is an investigation of his role in the federal land lease to a radio ski resort he and his partner-in-law control.

Reagan awaited the returns from California, after saying he would be satisfied to gain 40 per cent of the Illinois popular vote about a sixth of the 96 voting delegates at stake in the primary.

Ford concluded his personal

## BI Checking Report of Plot to Kill Ford

SA FRANCISCO, March 15.—The FBI received "unsubstantiated information" about a plot to assassinate President Ford and Ronald Reagan, chief FBI agent here said today.

Charles Bates, the agent, said news conference that the report was to be planned by the Republican National Convention in Kansas City in St.

Washington, FBI Director James Callahan issued a statement similar to Mr. Bates' and the matter was continuing to receive intensive investigation.

### Secret Service Alerted

Kelley said "unsubstantiated information" has been received by the FBI that a member of a terrorist group was planning to attempt assassinations of Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan, the challenger for the nomination. All available information had been given to the Secret Service, Mr. Kelley added.

Bates declined to give information about the source of the report, which he said was derived to be without substantiation so far.

Information did come to attention in San Francisco was furnished to headquarters, he said. "I can't say it came from, we don't know what terrorist group."

The FBI "hasn't devoted more efforts to investigate this than to any other reports." He added that the bureau has worked for a investigation of the reported

Number Uncertain  
don't know how they were to accomplish it; there are no specifics," Mr. Bates Pressed for further details of the source of the threat, he said. "I can't tell you. We know who I don't know who it was one member or more than one member."

Chicago Tribune said in article today from San Francisco that Justice Department said the plot involved a "sando" style assassination of persons from the San Francisco Bay area.

A newspaper said its sources said that the plan apparently being designed to throw the election into chaos.

## No Indictment for Gulf Ex-Aide

WASHINGTON, March 15.—For the second time, the Justice Department is refusing to indict a former Gulf Corp. lobbyist, Claude F. of approving illegal payment of company funds to politicians.

A federal grand jury indicted Wild on Friday on felony charges that he conspired to contribute \$5,000 to the 1974 campaign of Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Haw., and \$2,500 to the 1973 campaign of Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga. Wild pleaded guilty in a misdemeanor charge of contributing Gulf money to the 1972 re-election campaign of former President Richard Nixon and was fined \$1,000. Gulf fined \$5,000.

Wild said Friday that he was not involved in the money or Gulf of Mr. Wild. A spokesman for Sen. Inouye said the senator has no record of receiving a contribution from Mr. Wild or Gulf.

NOBODY  
EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM  
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campaigning Friday. His manager, former Gov. Richard Ogilvie, said that the President would win by a 2-1 margin and that Mr. Ogilvie was aiming to win 80 delegates for Mr. Ford.

Jimmy Carter, who has won three of the four presidential primaries so far, George Wallace, Sargent Shriver and Fred Harris are the entries in the Democratic primary.

A poll commissioned by Time magazine showed Mr. Carter the leading Democratic candidate in a presidential race against Mr. Ford, although the President led him by 46 to 38 per cent, with 16 per cent undecided. A Gallup poll, however, reported that Mr. Carter leads Mr. Ford 47 to 42 per cent among voters nationwide, while another candidate, Sen. Henry Jackson, trails the President, 49 to 39 per cent.

Gov. Wallace staged the most intensive of the campaign closing performances in Illinois, with appearances today in Chicago and three other cities on the way to a final rally in Springfield.

Mr. Carter was appearing in Chicago, as was Mr. Shriver, a candidate in desperate need of a big showing to pull back from the brink of political collapse after minor shares of the vote in the first four primaries.

In addition to delegates running committees to these candidates, a full slate of delegates is committed to Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d. These delegates are expected to be controlled at the convention by Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago since Sen. Stevenson says he is not interested in the nomination.

Carter's Strategy  
Mr. Carter said that while he expected to win only about 30 of the state's 189 delegates, a victory in the primary might swing delegates committed to Sen. Stevenson and others over to him "because I've shown I have support in their home districts."

Gov. Wallace predicted that he would "do well" but declined to be specific. He denied that a poor showing here, following his defeat in Florida last week by Mr. Carter, might end his latest bid for the presidency. Yet, he said, he could support virtually any other party nominee "as long as he represents the middle class."

The major local Democratic contest is between Gov. Daniel Walker and secretary of state Michael Howlett. Mr. Daley's candidate for governor.

## 2 U.S. Blacks Get S. Africa Posting

WASHINGTON, March 15 (Reuters).—The State Department is assigning two black diplomats to South Africa at their own request, a department spokesman has announced.

Richard Baltimore, 28, will take up his post as a political officer next month and Joseph Segars, 37, will join the U.S. Consulate in Johannesburg in June, the spokesman said Friday.

Only one other black American, James Baker, has been posted to South Africa. He served in Pretoria from 1973 to last year.

A South African Embassy spokesman said his country had no objection to the assignment of U.S. blacks to diplomatic posts.

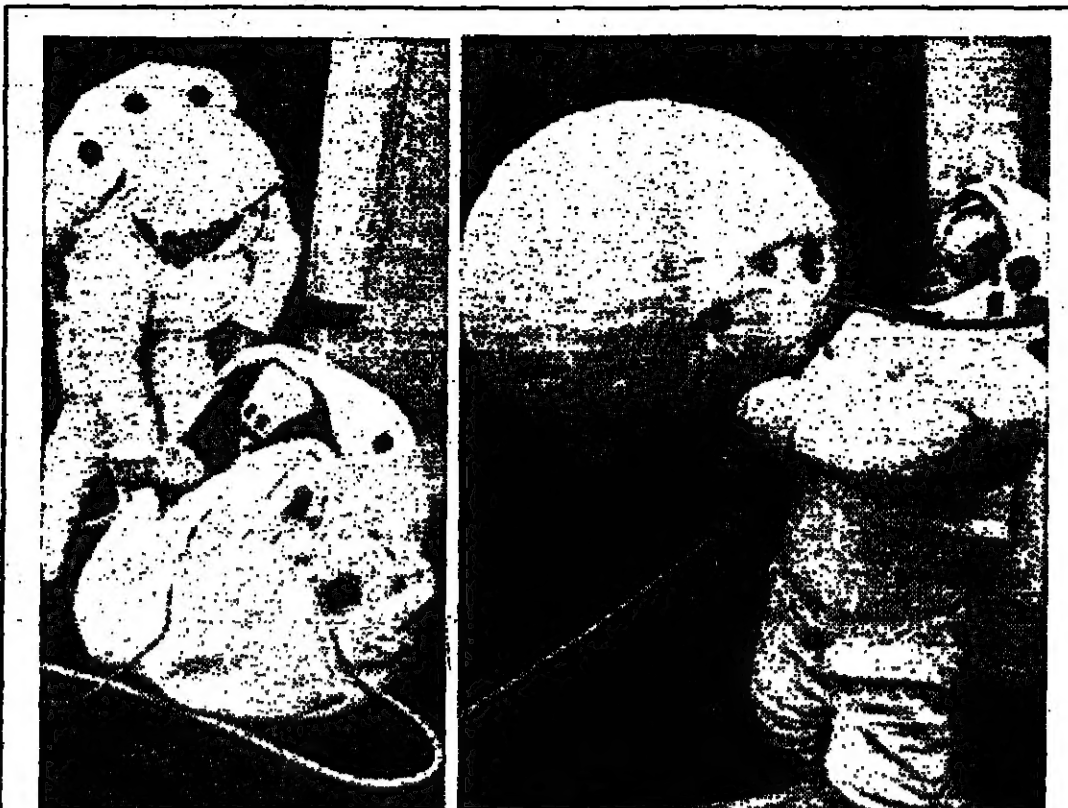
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SPACE RESCUE DEVICE—Technicians at the Space Center in Houston demonstrating an "inflatable ball" that is designed as a rescue vehicle for crew members of a crippled spacecraft. The victims on the troubled ship can be zipped up in the thing to be transferred to the rescue craft. The NASA-developed unit has radio telecommunications and is made of the same material as space suits.

## Anonymous Caller Source of Story FBI Probes Report of Bribery In the Callaway Land Matter

DENVER, March 15 (AP).—The FBI has begun investigating the proposed expansion of a Colorado ski area controlled by Howard Callaway.

U.S. Attorney James Treece said that the probe began when an agent relayed to federal prosecutors a report that a bribe might have been paid. A newspaper said that the report originated in an anonymous telephone call he received.

Mr. Callaway on Saturday took a voluntary leave of absence from his post as President Ford's campaign manager after Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., announced that his Senate Land Resources subcommittee would hold hearings about development of the resort near Crested Butte in Gunnison National Forest in western Colorado.

The Senate investigation was prompted not by allegations of bribery but by questions about a meeting last summer in which Mr. Callaway, then secretary of the Army, met with Forest Service officials in the Pentagon and, according to Philip Campbell, then under secretary of agriculture, asked that the ski resort be allowed to expand.

Mr. Campbell said he was at the meeting. The Forest Service is part of the Department of Agriculture.

The bribery allegations do not mention Mr. Callaway's name. Mr. Treece said it was the possibility of bribery that gave the FBI a role in the case, because such a bribe would be a federal crime.

The newspaper said he was told by the anonymous caller that \$135,000 had been paid. The alleged recipient denied it and said he called for the investigation.

The measure does not mention controls on wages and prices or any voluntary system of wage and price restraint. Some members of the group that drafted the legislation wanted to include a program of nonmonetary wage-price guidelines, but the provision was left out to induce AFL-CIO president George Meany and other labor leaders to support the measure.

The bill's chief sponsors, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif., said that they would make a serious attempt to get it passed this year, although they conceded that President Ford probably would veto such a measure.

The bill, entitled "the full employment and balanced growth act of 1976," is a revised version of legislation introduced more than a year ago by Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Hawkins.

Under the new bill, a goal of no more than 3-per-cent unemployment would have to be reached within four years of the legislation's enactment and the goal would apply to all adult workers. The legislation does not spell out what level of unemployment for young people would be considered tolerable or define an "adult."

Unemployment statistics now list as adults persons of 20 or older. Sen. Humphrey indicated that, for the purposes of the legislation, an adult job-seeker might be defined as anyone who is at least 18 years old.

The measure has the backing of 110 House members and half a dozen senators.

Paris Traffic Snarled  
PARIS, March 15 (AP).—Major traffic jams built up in and around Paris today as the result of a one-day strike by Metro employees.

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favorite all over the world.

George Washington—Rebel in Spelling, Too  
By Israel Shenker  
NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—George Washington, who was first in war and first in peace, was nowhere at all when it came to spelling, grammar and punctuation.

This message, so comforting for those whose ambitions are lofty and whose means are pedestrian, came last weekend from two professors addressing the annual conference of the International Linguistic Association at New York University.

The spelling is absolutely chaotic—one might even say creative," noted a paper by Louis Heller, professor of classical languages and Hebrew at New York City College, and James Macris, professor of English and linguistics at Clark University at Worcester, Mass.

## Bill Mandates Jobs for All Adults in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 15 (NYT).—Legislation requiring the government to follow policies that would create jobs for all adult citizens desiring work was unveiled Saturday by a congressional coalition representing liberals, blacks and labor unions.

The legislation builds on the 1946 Employment Act, which established "maximum employment" production and purchasing power" as a national goal. But the new measure would go further by requiring the president and Congress to fix numerical goals for employment, production and purchasing power each year and spell out appropriate policies.

The legislation would also incorporate the Federal Reserve System into the process of establishing and meeting the national economic goals to a degree that has never been attempted.

The measure does not mention controls on wages and prices or any voluntary system of wage and price restraint. Some members of the group that drafted the legislation wanted to include a program of nonmonetary wage-price guidelines, but the provision was left out to induce AFL-CIO president George Meany and other labor leaders to support the measure.

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## Study Issued by Science Board U.S. Technological Lead Reported Waning

By Victor K. McElheny  
NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—The international predominance of the United States in science and technology has suffered erosion in the last 15 years, according to a study released by the National Science Foundation and transmitted to Congress by President Ford.

Such nations as the Soviet Union, West Germany, France and Japan have been improving their inventiveness, support for science and worker productivity faster than the United States, the study said.

Called Science Indicators 1974, the study was issued at the seventh annual report of the National Science Board, governing body of the foundation. The board is headed by Dr. Norman Hackerman, president of Rice University.

More detailed than the first report of its kind three years ago, the latest study was a compilation to date of facts about the changing relative support for, innovation in the United States and other developed nations.

Major Trends  
The study noted these major trends:

• Such a rapid increase in foreign inventiveness receiving U.S. patents that foreign patents now account for more than 30 per cent of those issued by the U.S. Patent Office.

• Foreign improvements in the output of workers, expressed in noninflation dollars per civilian employee, that raised productivity in France to 66 per cent of the U.S. figure in 1960 to 80 per cent in 1974, from 58 to 75 per cent in West Germany and from 25 to 55 per cent in Japan.

• Declines in the United States of spending on research and development as a proportion of Gross National Product and in the proportion of scientists and engineers in the population, contrasting with sharp increases in the Soviet Union, West Germany and Japan.

President Ford's message to Congress transmitting the study did not mention the international comparisons that formed its first chapter. The President said, "On balance, the data in this report and other evidence indicate that the nation's research and development enterprise continues to be productive and competitive."

Mr. Ford said that inflation and recession had affected science and technology "adversely"—as they had other activities.

Last 15 Years  
For the last 15 years, the report said, declines in federal spending on space and defense research had more than offset large increases in support for health and environmental studies. Chiefly because of this, the proportion of the U.S. GNP spent on research and development declined from a peak of 3 per cent in 1963 to 2.5 per cent in 1974. In 1973 and 1974, the study said, West Germany edged past the United States in the proportion of GNP devoted to science and engineering.

Expressed in 1967 dollars, the nation's total spending on research and development rose from \$15.4 billion in 1960 to a peak of \$23.7 billion in 1968, and then receded slowly to \$22.1 billion in 1974. The number of scientists and engineers engaged in research and development fell back from 558,000 in 1969 to 528,000 in 1974, the report said.

To provide material for the study, a special review of 492 "major technological innovations" in the last 30 years was conducted by Gellman Research Associates. The review covered applications of such inventions as laser, oral contraceptives, weather satellites, nuclear reactors and integrated circuits.

Of the total, 319 were made in the United States, but the proportion of the total sank from 75 per cent in 1953-55 to 58 per cent in 1971-73, the Gellman review said.

Foreign Inventions  
The sharp increase in U.S. patents issued to foreigners, the study said, "suggests that the number of patentable ideas of international merit is growing at a greater rate in other countries than in the United States."

While the total of U.S. patents granted grew from 47,170 in 1960 to 74,139, the total granted to foreigners tripled: The number rose from 7,988 to 23,538.

Ever since 1969, the report noted, the number of U.S. patents granted to West Germans has exceeded the number of West German patents going to U.S. inventors. West Germans receive roughly 8 per cent of all U.S. patents.

The report cited several examples of continued U.S. strength in technology. In 1974, U.S. receipts from abroad of fees for use of U.S. inventions and know-how totaled \$780 million and payments \$180 million, leaving a favorable technological trade balance of \$600 million.

Since 1960, the favorable U.S. trade balance in such industries as airplanes, electronics and chemicals has quadrupled, the report said, while trade deficits increased almost as sharply in commercial fields where little is spent on research.

## \$6-Million Bill For Parking Is Laid to U.S.

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP).—The federal government owes New York City more than \$6 million in parking fines and penalties, Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., said yesterday.

He said the fines and penalties were assessed against vehicles in the fleet of 2,000 operated here by federal agencies.

"The federal government brazenly violates our parking regulations and then compounds this offense by deliberately disregarding the penalties which are levied against it," he said.

He said agencies that have cars that have run up parking fines include the General Services Administration, Drug Enforcement Administration, Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service.

## 4 Black Muslims Guilty in Killings

SA FRANCISCO, March 15 (AP).—Four Black Muslims were convicted Saturday of murder, conspiracy to commit murder and all other charges stemming from the so-called "Zebra" random killings of whites which terrorized San Francisco in the winter of 1976-77. The trial lasted a year.

The defendants were found guilty in the killing of 14 white "devils" as part of a racist cult. They had maintained they did not belong to or know of any such cult.

The attacks became known as the Zebra murders because of the name given to the police radio band used in the hunt for the killers.

The defendants were J. C. Simon, 39; Larry Green, 23; Manuel Moore, 31, and Jessie Lee Cooks, 30.

## U.S. Suspends Relations With African Nation

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The State Department announced today the suspension of diplomatic relations with the leftist West African nation of Equatorial Guinea.

The announcement was made five days after the department received a telegram from the foreign minister of Equatorial Guinea saying that his government had declared two U.S. diplomats persona non grata.

The two are Ambassador Herbert Spiro and Consul William Mithoefer Jr., both residents in neighboring Cameroon, but also accredited to Equatorial Guinea.

State Department spokesman Robert Fumstich said the two spent five days in Equatorial Guinea earlier this month and that they were accorded a warm reception. But at the conclusion of their visit, he said, Equatorial Guinea's acting chief of protocol handed them a five-page letter which cast unwarranted and insulting slurs on both diplomats.

The suspension of diplomatic relations is a step short of a formal break in diplomatic ties.

Equatorial Guinea is one of several African countries where Cuban military and civilian personnel are based but the number of Cubans there is not known.

## Clark Is Running in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP).—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced today that he is a candidate for the New York Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat now held by Conservative-Republican James Buckley.

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Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favorite all over the world.

Every country does something best. Canada makes Canadian Club.

Winston is taste.

Winston  
FILTER CIGARETTES



# Race and Resources: Twin Issues for Southern Africa

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—The struggle for black-majority rule in all of southern Africa, intensified by the Angolan civil war and new pressures on Rhodesia's white-minority government, underscores another issue: the future of the region's vast economic riches.

Along with Zaire and Tanzania, neighboring countries affected by the recent conflict, southern Africa is one of the world's few areas that still has abundant natural resources. These include every important mineral, a vast hydroelectric power supply, fisheries and extensive crop and pasture lands.

And, according to many experts, the region has considerable untapped resources, including petroleum, which only recently has been found in Angola's Cabinda region and in Zaire.

In area, the 12-nation region covers 3,776,072 square miles, a little more than the United States. Southern Africa's population is comparatively small, totaling about 100 million, with roughly a fourth of this in the Republic of South Africa. Whites make up less than 5 per cent of the total—about 4.5 million in South Africa and 300,000 in Rhodesia.

The region is the world's No. 1 producer of manganese, diamonds, gold, chromium, cobalt and platinum.

Economic interdependence. South Africa, its only fully developed industrial power and chief mineral producer, alone accounts for 60 per cent of world gold production. The country also has become the third-ranking producer of uranium.

Southern Africa's nations, despite all the differences arising from the racial issue, are highly interdependent economically. Six of the region's nations are landlocked. Of these, Zambia and Rhodesia have become highly vulnerable to disruption of the railroad networks that are vital to the area's trade.

At the moment, war and world recession are having sharply adverse effects on all of southern Africa's countries. Angola, although possessing substantial resources such as iron ore, oil, diamonds and coffee, is in a state of economic chaos because of the war and the flight of skilled Portuguese managers and workers.

With gold prices and exports down in the last year and with defense expenditure up, the growth rate of South Africa's economy has slowed. Mozambique's border closure will deprive it of revenues from Rhodesian shipments and make it more dependent on South Africa.

In a world increasingly concerned with sharing of resources, however, what happens in southern Africa will have wide significance.

Following are some economic highlights of the region's major countries:

**SOUTH AFRICA**  
Although gold and other minerals are a major source of earnings, the steady recent growth rate of manufacturing—including that of the steel, chemical and textile industries—has become South Africa's major area of economic progress. Almost all of this development has resulted from investment by Western multinational corporations, chiefly U.S.

More than 300 U.S. corporations (including International Business Machines, General Motors, International Telephone & Telegraph, Goodyear and Union Carbide) have substantial South African operations. Figures for 1974, the latest available, show U.S. direct corporate investment in South Africa at \$1.45 billion.

The world recession and a sharp drop in gold prices has slowed the real growth rate of South Africa's economy to 1 or 2 per cent from 7 per cent in 1974. However, in an effort to increase exports, the country has expanded its railroads and this year will open two deep-water ports, costing more than \$1.7 billion. Such development seems certain to intensify white determination to maintain economic dominance.

**RHODESIA**  
Having survived 10 years of economic sanctions and having been forced to diversify its economy in manufacturing, Rhodesia may be facing an intolerable squeeze now that Mozambique has closed its borders to that country. About 30 per cent of Rhodesia's trade passed through the Mozambique ports and during Portuguese rule it was comparatively easy to get false certificates of export origin

to defeat sanctions. Rail routes now are open only to South Africa.

Rhodesia's chromium production of about 600,000 tons a year, along with coal and other minerals, has been a major source of revenue. Tobacco, cotton and corn have also added to exports and, with recent good crops, there were hopes for better sales to neighboring countries. With South Africa already accounting for 70 per cent of Rhodesian trade, the country seems destined to become even more dependent on its bigger neighbor.

**MOZAMBIQUE**  
When Mozambique gained independence from Portugal last June, the country's largely agricultural economy had been seriously damaged by 10 years of guerrilla warfare. Trade ship-

ments to and from South Africa and the contrast work of Mozambicans in that country are a chief source of revenue. Most of the country's trade is with South Africa.

A major potential asset is the Cabora Bassa Dam, Africa's largest, built on the Zambezi River near the juncture of the Mozambican-Rhodesian-South African borders. The dam, costing \$500 million and capable of producing 2,075 megawatts of power, was designed to feed electricity mainly to South Africa. It was completed last year but will not begin producing power until later this year.

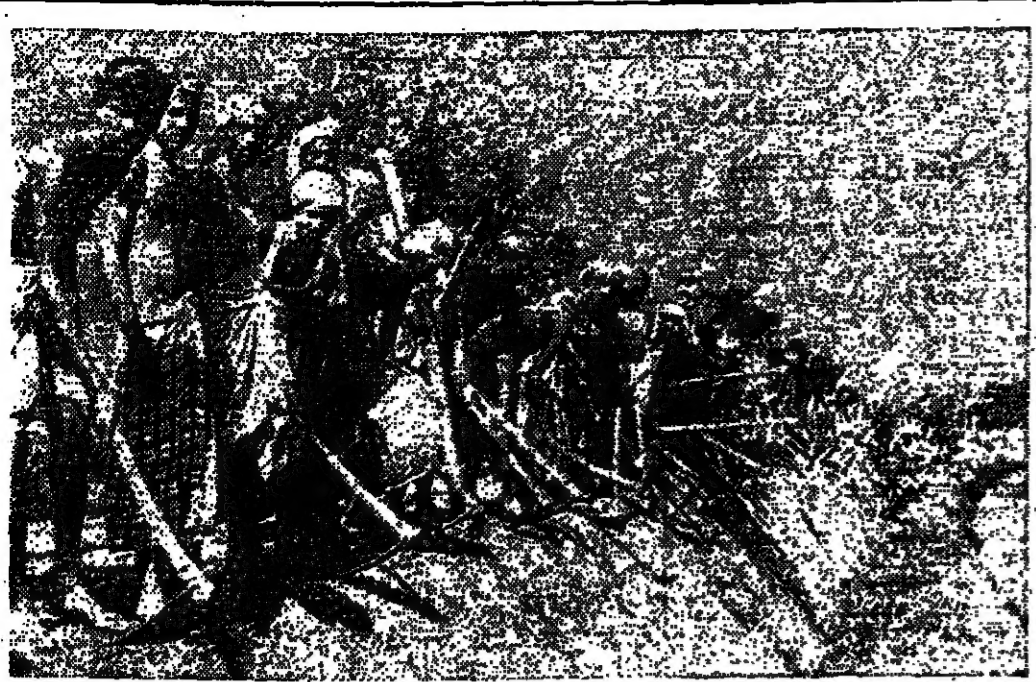
**ANGOLA**  
With the victory of the Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola, helped by Soviet arms and Cuban troops, the main task now

is to restore the country's badly disrupted economy. Among the first steps will be negotiation with the Gulf Oil Corp. on resumption of 150,000-barrel-a-day production at the U.S. company's Cabinda oil fields. Production was shut down during the civil war.

Rebuilding the damaged Benguela railroad and reviving the country's important coffee production, amounting to 210,000 metric tons a year, are likely to take time because almost all of the 500,000 Portuguese who ran the economy have left. However, one sign of possible U.S. aid has been the lifting by the Ford administration of a ban on delivery to Angola of two Boeing-737 jets that had been ordered and paid for before the country's independence Nov. 11.

**ZAMBIA**  
With a 40-per-cent decline in world copper prices, with 90 per cent of its export earnings coming from copper production of about 700,000 tons annually, this landlocked country is in its deepest economic crisis since independence in 1964. President Kenneth Kaunda has declared an economic emergency and imports are being sharply curtailed.

With high costs, particularly for oil, and low copper prices, the government has said that whatever exports can be shipped this year by routes other than the Benguela railroad, disabled by war damage in its Angola section, will produce virtually no profit. The roadbed of the alternative route, the Tan-Zam railroad, needs strengthening to carry copper.



**BANGLADESH PROGRAM**—An irrigation canal in Bangladesh being cleared in a "food for work" campaign sponsored by the government to revitalize areas hit by famine and flood in 1974. UNICEF is helping to feed thousands in program.

## Man's First Penetration Below Crust

### Russians Plan to Drill to Earth's Mantle

By Robert C. Toth

BAKU, Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R., March 15.—The Soviet Union is about to start drilling near here a "superdeep well" that scientists say will pierce the earth's crust and produce man's first sample of the earth's interior mantle.

The U.S. project called "Mohole" had a similar goal but was abandoned 10 years ago.

Work on a test well, called Sputnik, has ended at a depth of 6,240 meters without difficulty and the superdeep drilling, planned to reach 16,000 meters, will begin next month or in May, the project director, Oleg Turganov, said in a recent interview.

Prof. M. Gullidze of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences has written that the site of the well, near the town of Sastiy, 120 kilometers southwest of here, "is one of the few points on land where the mantle comes closest to the earth's surface, on the order of 10 to 15 kilometers."

Mr. Turganov said that the mantle may be reached at only seven kilometers, or just a little deeper than the level attained with the test hole.

Requests to visit the superdeep drilling site were rejected in Moscow because the region is off-limits to foreigners. It is about 55 kilometers from the Iranian border.

No timetable.

The test well was drilled in 20 months and a comparable period would be expected for the deeper well to reach the same level. But Mr. Turganov, who works for the Azerbaijan Oil Trust, refused to set a time limit for reaching that depth or the mantle itself.

"Sputnik was very successful. We met nothing there that should stop us going deeper," he said. "But we do not know, of course, what might await us farther down."

The aim of the project, Prof. Gullidze wrote, is to probe the mantle and thereby "gain insight into the structure and evolution of the planet, to study the processes taking place inside the earth."

Sastiy is one of five 15-kilometer wells being drilled in the Soviet Union in this decade, and all are expected to go half again as deep as the height of Mount Everest. But the Sastiy drillers appear to have the best chance of reaching the mantle.

The dividing line between the lower crust of the earth and the upper mantle of the interior is poorly defined, with the two merging to create the rigid, enormous "lithospheric plates" that ride on the hotter and more mobile mantle below. Chemical analysis of samples brought up will be necessary to determine when the boundary has been crossed.

**Study of Quakes**

At present, the most direct evidence about the earth's interior is obtained from studies of earthquake waves. They travel at different speeds through the denser mantle than through the crust and are also reflected as they pass between the two, as was first discovered in 1909 by a Yugoslav scientist named Mohorovicic.

The boundary, called the Mohorovicic discontinuity or Moho, was the source of the name of the U.S. Project Mohole. It was to have involved a hole drilled through the seabed off Hawaii from a giant floating platform at a spot where the ocean floor was 4 kilometers above the shock waves and the mantle was 9 kilometers below the ocean.

About 400 million had been

**Chile Aide Bars Easing Austerity**

SANTIAGO, March 15 (Reuters).—President Augusto Pinochet has rejected suggestions that he should ease his austere economic policy, saying that Chileans would face continued hardship until the world price of copper improved.

In a speech on economic affairs, Gen. Pinochet said last week that Chileans were poorer than before but that any relaxation of austerity would endanger the country's balance of payments.

There has been growing criticism of an economic policy introduced last April to fight inflation, which last year reached about 240 per cent.

spent on the \$127-million project before Congress killed it in 1966. This followed disclosures that the firm of Brown and Root, just before it received the Mohole contract, had contributed \$25,000 to the re-election fund of the late President Lyndon Johnson.

Soaring project costs (initial estimates were only \$8 million) and squabbling among competing scientists were additional factors in the death of Mohole.

No cost estimates for the Soviet project are available.

The ocean site for the U.S. effort was picked because the earth's crust is usually thinner under the sea than under land.

The Kula lowland region in which Sastiy is located is rather unique, however. Lying 15 meters below sea level, the region was

created when the earth's upper crust shifted southward to form the present Iran-Iraq plateau as the Greater Caucasus Mountains, among the earth's youngest, rose to the north.

**Closer to Surface**

The result is that the mantle wells up far closer to the surface than at other land sites.

The Sastiy project uses highly automated drilling equipment, including a new high-speed turbo drills, and a straight-sided derrick (rather than pyramid-shaped) that can support 400 tons of drill "string" hanging down the well.

"The United States has the deepest hole in the world, 9,590 meters in Texas," Mr. Turganov said. "At least for now it is the deepest."

© Los Angeles Times.

**UN Sea Law Parley Begins Crucial Eight-Week Session**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 15 (Reuters).—The UN Law of the Sea Conference began a crucial eight-week session today, spurred by the threat of an international free-for-all for control of the oceans and their resources.

It is regarded as the most important session so far, according to Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, president of the conference, which originally opened with two weeks of organizational meetings here in December, 1973.

Two lengthy substantive sessions have since been held. In Caracas in 1974 and in Geneva last year, both aimed at drafting a body of law regulating the use and exploitation of the seas and oceans which make up 70 per cent of the earth's surface.

**Huge Gathering**

The conference is the largest diplomatic gathering of its kind in history, with 156 delegations—including 12 non-UN members and more than 3,000 diplomats, lawyers and experts.

The official title is the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference. Two similar but less ambitious gatherings were held in 1958 and 1960.

Among the dozens of topics at

**U.S. May Forbid 4 Drugs Used in Feeding Animals**

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—Four drugs used on animals that may cause cancer and that leave their residues in meat, milk and eggs may be removed from the market, the Food and Drug Administration announced yesterday.

The announcement was made on the eve of a congressional hearing on the FDA's handling of the four drugs, which are generally used to fatten and promote growth in turkeys, chickens, turkeys and pigs. They are also used to fight other infections in dairy cattle.

The drugs are all so-called nitrofurans. The FDA has concluded that one of them, furazolidone, definitely causes cancer in laboratory animals. The others—nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone and nitrofurazone—are suspected of causing cancer.

The FDA had proposed in 1971 to withdraw approval for marketing the drugs. But, the agency said yesterday, it did not follow through because the manufacturer, the Norwich Pharmacal Co., requested a hearing, conducted new safety studies and submitted "extensive" scientific data.

"FDA has now evaluated all the additional information" and has decided again to seek to revoke marketing approval, a spokesman said.

**Artificial-Heart Calf Dead After 122 Days**

SALT LAKE CITY, March 15 (AP).—University of Utah researchers have killed a holstein calf that held the animal world's record—122 days—for living with an artificial heart, an air-driven aluminum and polyurethane device about the size of a large grapefruit.

The calf was "terminated" after it was discovered that a valve in the heart had broken,

issue are the width of maritime territory over which coastal states can claim sovereignty and the extent of the area beyond that over which they would exercise rights to natural and mineral resources.

A major objective is to set up international machinery for exploiting the riches beyond the exclusive economic zone for the benefit of mankind, especially the developing nations.

There is wide agreement on a 12-mile nautical limit. The limit began historically as a three-mile coastal strip determined by the range of a 17th-century cannon but it was extended by many countries to 12 miles and by some as far as 200 miles.

The conference is also approaching consensus on a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, which would take in some of the world's most important fishing grounds as well as deposits of oil, gas and minerals.

**Bonn Minister, Aides Walk Out Of Leipzig Fair**

BONN, March 15 (AP).—Economics Minister Hans Friderichs and other Bonn government representatives walked out of the International Spring Trade Fair at Leipzig, East Germany, today to protest the Communists' regime's refusal to accept three West German radio reporters.

West German government spokesman Klaus Boelling told a news conference here that the walkout was staged after Mr. Friderichs conveyed Bonn's protest to East German foreign trade minister, and the latter showed no readiness to intervene in behalf of the three newsmen.

The Foreign Ministry in East Berlin barred the newsmen from going to the fair, charging their radio stations with interference in the internal affairs of Communist states.

Two of the reporters are employed by Deutschlandfunk, which beams its broadcasts to East Germany, and the third works for Deutsche Welle, the West German equivalent of the Voice of America. Both stations are supported by the West German government.

**Hong Kong Begins Exporting Instant Chinese Restaurant**

HONG KONG, March 15 (UPI).—Hong Kong, which thrives on exports, is now offering a fully equipped, prefabricated Chinese restaurant complete in every detail from decor to chopsticks.

The supplier is Chao Kwan Designs, an affiliate of K.J. Mohr, Ltd., a Hong Kong-based international architectural and interior-design firm.

"The company will design and provide everything from chopsticks to uniforms, ceiling decorations, floor coverings, furniture, exterior facades and, if needed, a six-month supply of food ingredients," an announcement said.

Company spokesmen said that their initial market surveys showed that a substantial market for such restaurants existed throughout the world, particularly in the United States, Canada, Australia, Western Europe and Japan. The first order is reported to have come from Australia.

A 5,000-square-foot restaurant, including an experienced chef, would cost between 1.5 and 2 million Hong Kong dollars (\$300,000 to \$400,000). This does not include the cost of the land.

The company says it can set up a restaurant anywhere in the world within three months of receiving an order. The product will be packed into 20-foot and 40-foot containers and can be assembled within 15 days using a labor force of 10, the company says.



**CYCLE SHOW**—Part of an exhibit near Düsseldorf on the history of the bicycle.

## Barbed Wire Protects Officials' Homes

### 'Vigilance' Policy Made Manifest in India

NEW DELHI, March 15 (UPI).

Nearly all the highest-ranking members of the Indian government, including Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, live in rooey bungalows within a single square mile in the peaceful colonial section of this city.

"Old New Delhi," as long-time residents call it, is a pleasant neighborhood of broad shaded

streets. The trees are mature and full and most of the houses have lawns and rose gardens.

But lately the mood has been jarred by the appearance of miles of barbed wire—fencing off eight-foot fences built around dozens of the houses to protect official occupants to the subterranean level and below.

The fences reflect the government's preoccupation with the need for what it calls "vigilance" against threats that are usually unspecified.

"I can't imagine what it is they're afraid of," a foreign diplomat said. "The lid's really on in India and the opposition is in disarray. But sometimes the government talks and acts as if the whole place were aflame."

Scarcely a week goes by that Mrs. Gandhi does not make a speech warning the people that, as she said at a rally the other day, "an atmosphere of danger is still all around."

"The forces threatening us with chaos have not disappeared," she said, reiterating a favorite theme. "They are just lying low."

The state of emergency that Mrs. Gandhi ordered in June, ushering in an authoritarian new national order, was designed, she said at the time, to combat an internal conspiracy against her government. But often she sees the threat as external, too.

"Let me, as Prime Minister, tell the foreign powers that we will not tolerate interference in our internal affairs," she said at a rally in Calcutta. "The more they interfere in our internal affairs, the more they are interfering in our internal affairs."

In that speech, she said that the external threat came from "both East and West," but sometimes her target has been more specifically the United States.

U.S. Is Target

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A few days after making the speech, however, Mrs. Gandhi reportedly told Sen. George McGovern that she did not really have any evidence against the CIA and had simply been speculating about what the agency might be doing, based on her reading of U.S. books and articles about its activities elsewhere.

Some Indians say that the Prime Minister's anti-Western comments are designed to placate her parliamentary allies in the pro-Moscow Communist party of India, who are growing restive under the strict new economic order, in which strikes have been banned and workers' bonuses cut back.

Others say that the speeches are designed to deflect criticism of the new political order in which rights have been suspended at home and to justify continuing the state of emergency.

**Ioannidis Trial Opens In Athens Coup Plot**

ATHENS, March 15 (Reuters).—Retired Maj. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, straggler of Greece's fallen military junta, was charged in court Saturday with conspiring to overthrow the present civilian government in February of last year.

Gen. Ioannidis and retired Col. Dimitrios Papapostolou pleaded not guilty as their trial opened.

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## Chance Seen In Peking to 'Save' Teng

HONG KONG, March 15 (Reuters).—The Chinese News Agency reported today that Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping may still have a chance of political survival.

It quoted teachers and students at Peking's Tsinghua University as saying they would "try" once again to save him, through serious criticism, as he did during the earlier days of the Cultural Revolution and see how he behaves in the future.

Mr. Teng, 72, who has been stacked in posters for several weeks, was not named but the agency clearly alluded to him as "that unrepentant capitalist roadster."

The report appeared more conciliatory than recent articles in the People's Daily which seemed to hold little hope that Mr. Teng could survive politically, observers here said.

**First Furge**

He was first "purged" during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s but was rehabilitated in April, 1973.

He has not been heard of since Jan. 15 and has been the chief target of an anti-rightist campaign.

The agency said teachers and students at Tsinghua University "raised the question: since he persists in practicing revisionism what shall we do?" The main experience drawn from the Cultural Revolution gives the answer that the masses must be aroused to expose and criticize revisionism.

"Whoever practices revisionism may be criticized, no matter how high his position or how long his service. He cannot be left unchallenged because this would lead to the restoration of capitalism."

Chairman Mao has formulated this consistent policy for our party: "Learn from the past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient."

Meanwhile, acting Premier Hua Guofeng today greeted a foreign head of government for the first time since his appointment five weeks ago.

Mr. Huo's smiling and waving to diplomats and journalists, met Laotian Premier Kaysone Phomvihane, who arrived at Peking airport on an official visit.

## Record Budget In India Offers Aid to Business

NEW DELHI, March 15 (AP).—The Indian government, promising its 900 million inhabitants "a surge forward," announced today a plan to stimulate the sluggish economy with a record budget of 129.7 billion rupees (\$15.25 billion) that includes personal tax cuts and incentives to business.

With its concessions to business, the budget marked a departure from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Socialist policies and was quickly criticized by the Communist party, her increasing ally.

The defense allocation of 25.44 billion rupees was a slight increase over last year's 24.1 billion rupees.

Family planning, the target of increasing government concern, was increased about 10 per cent. The new allocation was 591 million rupees.

The budget calls for a 31-per-cent increase in spending on development, a total of 78 billion rupees, which is about 60 per cent of the total budget and the largest increase in years.

The concessions to business include streamlined tax and investment procedures, growth incentives for investment and savings, excise tax reliefs to stimulate production and reduced customs duty on such critical items as fertilizers.

**Britain Is Said to Plan Loans to Newspapers**

LONDON, March 15 (UPI).—The government will grant low-interest loans to British national newspapers in financial difficulty, several of them have reported.

The British report of the Royal Commission on the Press, to be published this week, will recommend loans at least 4 per cent below the commercial level, now about 12 per cent, the Guardian said.

The loans will be granted to help finance the transition to labor-saving computerized newspaper production rather than to bail out unprofitable newspapers, the Times said.



## 1968 Invasion Seen Behind Shift in Prague

Hard-Line Aides Use  
Dubcek as a Weapon

By Dusko Doder

PRAGUE, March 15 (WP).—  
One of deep discord among  
Czechoslovakia's top leaders have  
emerged in the weeks preceding  
a scheduled Communist party  
congress and Western diplomats  
see them as reflecting  
signs of continued inability to  
solve the lingering trauma of

The most notable indication is  
fresh and virulent campaign  
united by the hard-line fac-  
tion in the Politburo led by  
all Blak against former re-  
formist leader Alexander Dubcek  
and his associates, who are being  
labeled as "traitors."

While the objective of Mr.  
Blak's campaign is to discredit  
Dubcek, it is also designed to  
undermine the authority of President  
Svoboda and other moderates  
who are opposed to stern  
repressive measures against the  
reform faction.

Failure to reach agreement on  
this issue, which has dogged the  
invasion regime since its  
beginning, seems to demonstrate  
that the events of 1968 remain an  
open wound more than seven years after  
Soviet tanks put an end  
to Mr. Dubcek's reformist ex-  
periment.

Contradictory Policies  
The split is reflected in  
the government's contradictory foreign and  
domestic policies. Czechoslovakia  
gains an embarrassment to  
one of its Communist neigh-  
bors as well as to some Western  
Communist parties publicly com-  
mitted to the "democratic road  
to socialism."

A foreign policy, Czechoslovakia  
has been making a vigor-  
ous effort to refurbish its image  
and. Foreign Minister Bohu-  
slav Cimrmanek, a Dubcek ally, has  
secured considerable successes,  
including normalization of Praga's  
relations with neighboring  
Austria 20 years after the war.  
Chancellor Bruno Kreisky last  
month became the first Austrian  
leader to visit Prague since the  
Communist take-over.

The Czechs have also moved to  
improve relations with the United  
States despite what they regard  
as "punitive" congressional trade  
restrictions.  
While some parts of the Prague  
government are advocating im-  
proved diplomatic and commer-  
cial ties with the West, others  
seem to pursue the opposite  
course. This is especially true of  
Blak's Ideological Depart-  
ment of the Central Committee  
of the Ministry of the Interior.  
While the ministry is headed  
by a moderate politician, Jaro-  
slav Cernik, most senior security  
officials are reportedly closely  
linked with Mr. Blak and other  
hard-lineers such as  
Jiri Hoffmann and Antonin  
Jizba. Foreign diplomats here  
worry that Czech security  
policies have gone out of their  
balance to violate the spirit and the  
letter of the Helsinki agreement  
regarding people-to-people con-  
tacts—even those involving com-  
munist matters.

Campaign in Media  
Ideologically, the Czechoslovak  
media, which are under the con-  
trol of Mr. Blak's Ideological  
Department, are engaged in daily  
denigration of Western coun-  
tries.

The media are also waging  
campaign against "revisionist"  
Communist parties—a reference  
to the parties in Italy, France,  
Spain, Yugoslavia and Romania—  
the insistence of the principles  
of "sovereignty, equality and non-  
interference in internal affairs,"  
described as reflecting their  
bourgeois nationalism.

Such sentiments were coupled  
with endorsement of the so-called  
"shame doctrine" of limited  
legitimacy (which was used by  
Soviet as justification of the in-  
vasion of Czechoslovakia). The  
state issue of the authoritative  
Central Committee theoretical  
journal "New Thought" stressed  
"defense of the revolutionary  
developments of socialism in  
the country represents the com-  
mon interest of all socialist coun-  
tries" and is part of the "socialist  
system of international relations."

## Kodama's Assets Seized in Japan or Tax Arrears

TOKYO, March 15 (Reuters).—  
Tax agency officials today seized  
assets of Yoshio Kodama, a  
figure in the Lockheed bribery  
scandal, agency sources said.  
The seizure occurred after he  
failed to pay arrears and fines  
amounting to 1.5 billion yen  
(\$12 million) by noon today, they  
said.  
The sources said writs of at-  
tachment were sent to Mr.  
Kodama and financial institu-  
tions with which he dealt.  
The officials attached real  
estate, bank deposits and securi-  
ties belonging to the bedridden  
bribe-taker, whom Lockheed officials  
had worked as their secret  
consultant to further the sale of  
planes in Japan.  
The public prosecutor's office  
accused Mr. Kodama of  
tax evasion in 1972, the first  
criminal charge connected with  
the Lockheed scandal in Japan.

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competitive telecommunications  
equipment manufacturer in the  
U.S. uses the name  
North Electric. Two obvious  
elements of confusion for  
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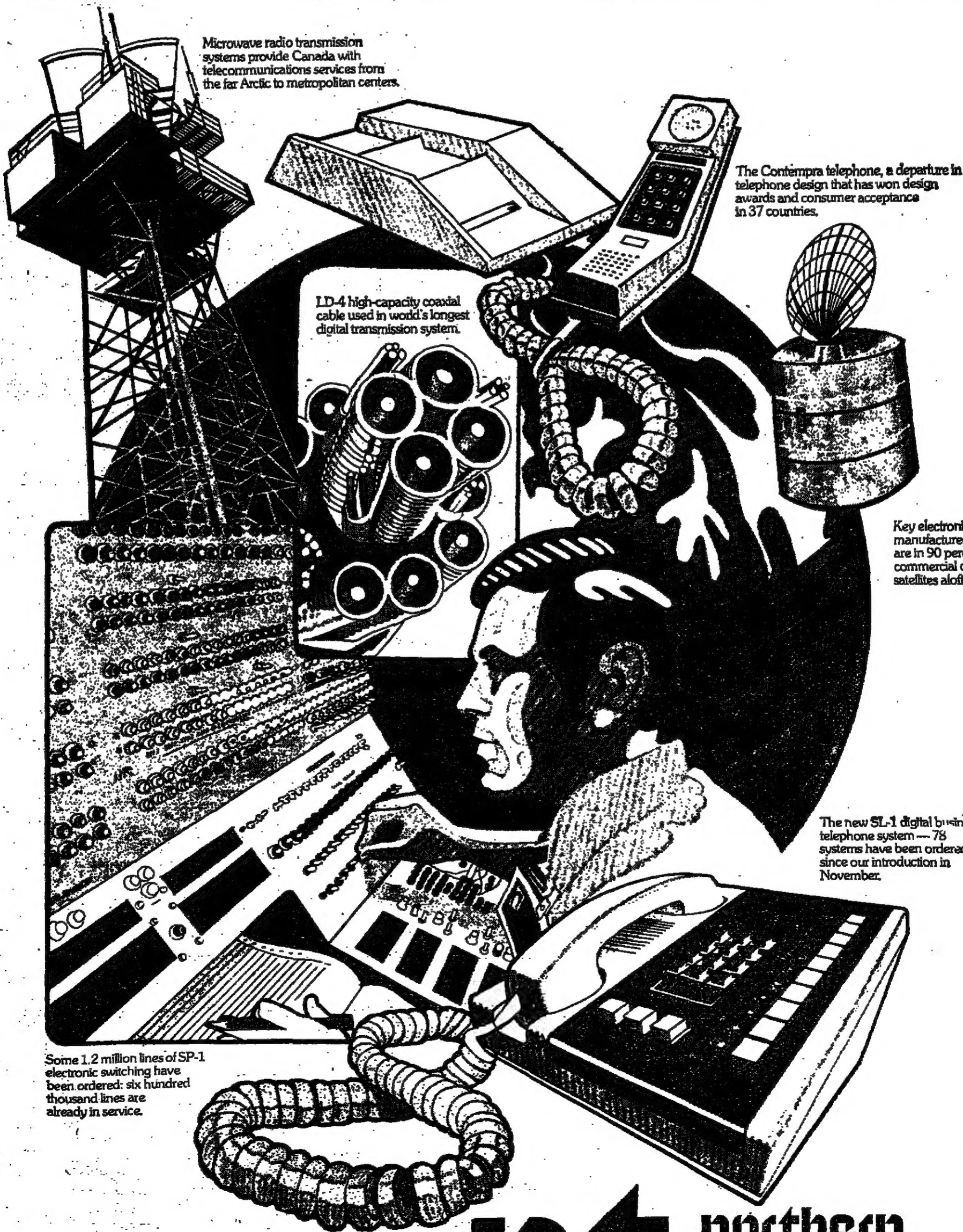
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## U.S. Policy and the Campaign

The campaign for candidacy in the forthcoming presidential election in the United States will pass through another test at the polling places of Illinois today. Already, however, the rhetorical contest has had an effect on U.S. foreign policy—or at least upon the way U.S. foreign policy is seen, both at home and abroad.

That image is far from clear-cut. This is, in large part, due to the fact that the world picture is also hazy, and full of contradictions. For example, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has just called for the abrogation of his country's treaty with the Soviet Union, because, among other reasons, Moscow has refused to supply, or allow other countries under its influence, to supply parts for Soviet military equipment in Egypt. This is a blow to those who have claimed that the policies of President Ford and Mr. Kissinger have been too supportive of the Soviet Union, with a consequent weakening of U.S. position and prestige in the world. But at the same time, if Egypt wants arms from the United States—and it does—will such weapons work against Israel? Must the United States choose between strengthening Egypt in its efforts to be free of its Soviet ties and strengthening Israel in its contest with the Arab states?

Since the Ford administration has been under fire from old cold warriors and U.S. defenders of Israel (Sen. Jackson combines both roles), the Egyptian situation provides an illustration of the subtlety of choices that affect the U.S. electorate, as well as of the failure of the customary simple slogans of electioneering to meet the real issues involved. It is easy enough to evoke emotion by damning the Soviet Union—or Mao, or Castro, or Spanish fascism, or imperialism of any brand. When John F. Kennedy ran for the presidency, he made much of the "missile gap." At a time when antagonism between the United States and the Soviet Union was acute, this was effective politics. When Kennedy became president, it was admitted that the missile gap did not exist—but the United States did confront a missile crisis over Cuba.

Mr. Kissinger has asserted that the United States should pursue a two-stranded policy toward the Soviet Union: "firmness in the face of pressure and the vision to work for a better future." This makes excellent sense, and Mr. Kissinger, who brings deeper perspectives to his office than almost any of his predecessors and has shown astonishing ability to apply them to day-to-day diplomacy, is well suited to carry a program of competition without confrontation into effect. But it is not easy to put such a program into the blacks-and-whites of political campaigning.

Moreover, the secretary of state is under continuous and bitter personal attack from those who find his policies too complex. And a nation which has suffered the over-extension and exhaustion of Vietnam—"direct involvement," as Mr. Kissinger put it, "in remote wars with no clear strategic significance"—may prefer to turn to the old U.S. custom, dating back to the days when the Atlantic and the Pacific were its guardians, of uttering moral exhortations and condemnations without assuming any responsibility for seeing them put into effect.

Congress has shown signs of that trend by negative actions: withholding arms from Turkey, trade benefits from Venezuela and Ecuador, indirect aid to Angolans, perhaps military supplies from Egypt. These are bits and pieces that make up a lack of foreign policy; they are, and rightly so, regarded as unhappy omens by America's friends. But they are also symptoms of the political campaign, evidences of the truth that the United States does not have, but soon will have, a president chosen by the people. And when that election takes place, the president will have—what President Ford does not now possess—a mandate to exert a truly presidential (if, thanks to Watergate, a constitutionally limited) authority in shaping a concrete role for the United States in the world. It may or may not be the same role that Mr. Ford sees as correct. But it will be at least relatively free from the special confusions of this election year.

## Make-or-Break Session

The 1,200 delegates from 156 nations who are meeting in New York at a make-or-break session of the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea bear a heavy responsibility. Their decisions—or lack of decision—will affect not only the 70 per cent of the earth that is covered by water but could have far-reaching consequences for the future of international cooperation in all areas.

If the conference succeeds in creating a new body of ocean law, with institutions to administer it, the way will be cleared for orderly exploitation of the wealth of the sea and the seabed. As world population continues to grow and land-based resources to dwindle, mankind will become increasingly dependent on these vast food and mineral resources.

In addition, success in this most ambitious and complex international negotiation would establish precedents and procedures for other international undertakings, breathing new life into a demoralized world organization.

If the delegates fail during the next two months to reach substantial agreement on a comprehensive oceans treaty, however, the world faces what Lord Riecher Calder has predicted will become "the biggest smash and grab since the European powers . . . carved up black Africa." The United Nations will have been delivered another stunning setback.

Despite the agonizing pace of its previous

sessions in Caracas in 1974 and in Geneva last year, the conference has come a long way toward identifying and understanding issues of staggering complexity. It appears to be approaching consensus in some key areas. For example, the single negotiating texts tentatively compiled by committee chairmen at the close of the Geneva meetings point to broad agreement on a 12-mile territorial sea and a 200-mile "economic zone," with provision for "unimpeded" passage through straits and traditional free passage through the new economic zone.

More needs to be done, however, to insure full utilization of fish stocks at sound conservation levels; to secure the rights of "geographically disadvantaged" states; to strengthen pollution controls; to protect and encourage scientific research, and to provide for some international sharing of revenues produced from oil-rich seabed areas beyond the 200-mile limit but within the continental margins.

The most contentious issue that remains to be settled concerns the nature and powers of a new regime to be established for the deep seabed. The resolution of this issue, and of other outstanding questions, requires a retreat from ideological rigidities that have plagued this conference from the beginning, and a recognition by each nation that its own long-term interests will be best served by accommodations for the common good.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Argentina at the Brink

A Buenos Aires newspaper says the government's drastic measures to curb galloping inflation mark "the end of a way of life in Argentina." Many Argentines are wondering whether the emergency program may not also bring to an early end the presidency of the beleaguered Isabel Martinez de Peron.

Extreme measures are clearly overdue in a country where the inflation rate reached 335 per cent for 1975 and the government must somehow raise more than \$1 billion by May to keep foreign creditors at bay. But the program projected by Economy Minister Emilio Mondelli has had the unusual result of provoking strikes by both industrial workers and national business organizations, both angered by a 180-day wage-price freeze.

The anti-inflation effort clearly puts additional pressures on the ties between Mrs. Peron and the trade unions, whose support is essential to her survival in office. That relationship had already been severely

strained last month when the unions pushed through the Peronist party's National Council a demand that the President replace her Cabinet.

Mrs. Peron survived an impeachment drive in the Congress two weeks ago, mostly because dissidents in her own party saw the move as an attack on the whole Peronist movement and feared such a drastic action might well support an effort to persuade the President to resign.

So far, Mrs. Peron has rejected all suggestions that she quit the office into which she was catapulted on the death of her husband 20 months ago. But with terrorist activity and economic disintegration continuing unabated and her political base eroding, the bewildered and tragic figure in the Casa Rosada may be forced very soon to choose between resignation under the Constitution and overthrow by the armed forces.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 16, 1901

NEW YORK.—Here in the city the increase in the number of trade wagons and pleasure vehicles of this class (automobiles) is astonishing. One notices it everywhere—in the crowded business thoroughfares, in the park, on the river drives. It is the horse being crowded aside. Not a bit of it. He will always hold his own, but more and more people are now taking to outdoor sport—the horse, the bicycle and the automobile.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 16, 1926

NEW YORK.—Apparently inspired by reports from Paris of an aviator who attempted to fly under the first platform of the Eiffel Tower, Viola Gentry, restaurant cashier whose favorite pastime is flying airplanes, when she is not ringing up meal checks, today attained fame as the first woman to fly an airplane under the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges. She did it at noon in a Curtiss plane and was cheered on by thousands.



## Europe's New Labor Militancy

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK.—The strikes rocking Spain and Portugal as they struggle out of four decades of dictatorship represent the death rattle of the system of "labor peace" on which Hitler and Mussolini, along with Franco and Salazar, built their designs for a regimented society in which class conflict would be banished.

"We have abolished all those perennial troubles and disorders that have plagued our national soul," Mussolini said in his 1928 autobiography. "We have given rhythm, law, and protection to work. We do not waste time in brawls and strikes which, while they vex the spirit, imperil our strength and the solidity of our economy."

The government-controlled unions that kept workers docile in the Fascist corporate states of Italy and Germany began vanishing even before V-E Day. In the Soviet zone of East Germany, the Communists quickly established a labor front as disciplined as the one the Nazis had maintained. But in West Germany and Italy the workers were encouraged to rebuild their movements in an atmosphere of freedom.

### Uprising in Strikes

In Portugal, the two years since the military overthrow of the old dictatorial regime have brought a slow lifting of restraints on labor and a sharp upsurge in strikes, some economic and some reflecting the struggle between Socialists and Communists for dominance in the unions and the government.

In Spain, the Falangist syndicates and the elaborate machinery of labor courts aimed at perpetuating strike-free collaboration in the interest of maximum production are still nominally in place. But employers are conducting clandestine negotiations with the underground unions that represent their workers. Increasing militancy is almost certain in light of the Marxist orientation of most of Spain's emerging union leaders and their conviction that liberty can be achieved only by smashing the links between industrial magnates and Franco's heirs.

What is collapsing is a paternalistic structure dominated at all its higher levels by the government. The unions, or *sindicatos*, are organized vertically on an industrywide basis, with every worker and every employer required to belong and all other organizations outlawed. One shop steward is elected for every 25 workers, but real power rests with a command chain of 15,000 bureaucrats headed by a cabinet minister. They operate with a budget of over \$300 million and are involved in every aspect of industrial life from housing and recreation to the oversight of collective bargaining.

Initially, the government fixed

wages but in 1958 the Cortes (parliament) gave workers the right to negotiate contracts directly with employers, a major retreat for the regime. The action came after strikes in Asturias coal mines and Barcelona factories had been broken by mass arrests.

### Turmoil

The still illegal Workers' Commission Movement, a vanguard force in the present turmoil, developed following a new wave of strikes in the 1960s. The rebels included youths in their 20s alongside veterans of the pre-Civil War Socialist and anarchist unions and a new cadre of Communist and left Catholic activists.

Under strong Communist urging, the insurgent group set out to capture shop-level control of the official syndicates by entering its own candidates in the periodic election of 350,000 stewards. Last July, three-quarters or more of those elected in large factories came from the workers' commissions.

The insurgency is being fed by high unemployment, a no-growth economy, unbroken inflation and a huge trade gap.

While the last vestiges of the Franco apparatus for state-enforced partnership of workers and employers move toward disintegration, very different new forms of collaboration are emerging in the rest of West Europe. These embrace public and private initiatives intended to extend worker participation in matters which were traditionally the province of the boss. These run from job design to union representation—and even control in boards of directors.

Most such ventures receive wide applause as healthy steps toward increased industrial democracy in a period when a younger, better-educated work force is challenging many of the authoritarian premises of top-down industrial rule. However, the extent to which strong union movements in the Scandinavian countries, West Germany and Britain are using their political muscle in quest of laws compelling employers to cede power is bringing some misgivings.

### Trailblazer

The trailblazer in the trend toward greater worker involvement in decision-making has been Sweden, with a long list of mandated employee rights being added to those already guaranteed by the welfare state. A government-endorsed "democracy at work" bill, to be submitted to Parliament this month, empowers unions to insist on contract clauses establishing joint responsibility for corporate decisions on investments, plant location and even products. In disputes the union's view would prevail over what the contract requires, and it would be up to the employer

to file a grievance, a 180-degree turn from U.S. practice.

What worries Swedish employers is a statutory law between 1971 prescriptions for the workplace and the vesting in unions of a right to strike to achieve them. They worry, too, about a developing union initiative for redistribution of wealth and industrial control through a wage-earners' fund, into which corporate profits would go each year to buy company stock for collective control by the workers—a prospect industry fears could turn to "back-door nationalization."

No other country has gone nearly so far in any of these directions as Sweden, but the winds of change are blowing strongly in the industrial relations of West Germany, Britain, France and Italy as well as in Spain.

## Good Old Reliable Nixon

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—With all the upheaving changes in life these days, we need something to count on. And so it was with a feeling of gratitude that we opened the papers last week to read once more the thoughts of Richard Nixon.

He did not let us down: There was that reassuring familiar mixture of treacle and venom, whining self-justification and insult, moralizing and lawlessness, Heppish deference and lofty condescension. Not since the days of the "Backdoor Nationalism" had we seen such a reliable stage villain.

Yes, it is good to have old Nixon around again. He provides us with a touchstone of political conduct. If we complain about the dreariness of this year's presidential candidates, he helps us remember how much worse things could be. One creepy touch of Nixon in the night, and Scoop Jackson looks like King Harry at Bletchley.

Some people still mind about Nixon. They read his lecture to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities about "maintaining the delicate balance between freedom and security," and they suffer a seizure of the stomach. My own notion is that we can relax and let him babble. Most nothing but the taxes he stole from us to live like a king, and anyway he promised to leave us San Clemente in his will. Just like he promised to pay the \$148,000 he owes on his 1969 income tax.

If I had to pick a favorite passage in last week's Nixon documents, it would be in his deposition for the writ of habeas corpus by Morton Halperin. He speaks of a study of the FBI done at

"Princeton, one of the smaller Ivy League colleges and a very good one, too. After Woodrow Wilson made it that way, even though he never attended," making sure the world understands that he knows all about Princeton—vintage Nixon.

Then there was his answer to the Senate committee's question about why he had suddenly withdrawn his approval of the Houston plan for legal entries, mail openings and surveillance of U.S. citizens. John Mitchell told him, Nixon said, that J. Edgar Hoover thought such methods might "generate media criticism." Twice in the answer Nixon spoke of the risk of "disclosure."

As always, he worried not about the legal or moral substance but about how it would look. Wonderful!

### Typhoid Mary

The Senate committee also asked whether he thought "actions otherwise illegal may be legally undertaken" if a president deems them necessary to protect the national security. That is a little like asking Typhoid Mary for advice on communicable diseases, but let it pass.

Nixon said it was "quite obvious" that certain actions that would be illegal "if undertaken by private persons" would be lawful if done in the interest of national security "by the sovereign." The framers of the Constitution did not think they were making the executive sovereign. Gouverneur Morris said of the president: "This magnitude is not the king.... The

people are the king." But Nixon, in perfect consistency with record, spoke of the president ruler.

Then he went on to cite a past example of presidential action in war as Lincoln's blockade of the South, Franklin D. Roosevelt's relocation of the Nisei World War II Japanese, and the steel industry. But these, wrote he, may have been actions taken in open. They were therefore "capable to the pressure of public opinion, correction by Congress and/or legal action."

The whole point of secret w tapes, break-ins, assassinations and the like is that they are covert acts, not subject to check by law or politics. Officials believe they have right to violate the law in secret, say, to tap the phone of a traitor. And it is gloriously characteristic of Nixon to overstate or rather obscure that point. The part where it became easy to smile was when Nixon spoke enthusiastically about and Henry Kissinger's policy bombing Cambodia in secret. "Saved American lives," he said. It is possible that anyone still defend policies that destroyed Cambodia's society, killed its people and led to its present tyranny? Is it no limit to this creature's monstrous defense of his wounded ego?

Of course, there is no limit to the brasserie of Richard Nixon. We need not pay any attention to that. What we need to understand more deeply is not character but our commitment law.

When Gerald Ford pardoned Nixon, some usually sensible sons said that was a good idea because it would "put him behind us." Later those same persons have denounced Nixon for shamelessly thrusting himself back into public view. They do not understand, only way to "put Nixon behind us" was to follow the law to end, to show that we believed law above power. We shall forever for compromising principle in the shameless pardon of a shameless man.

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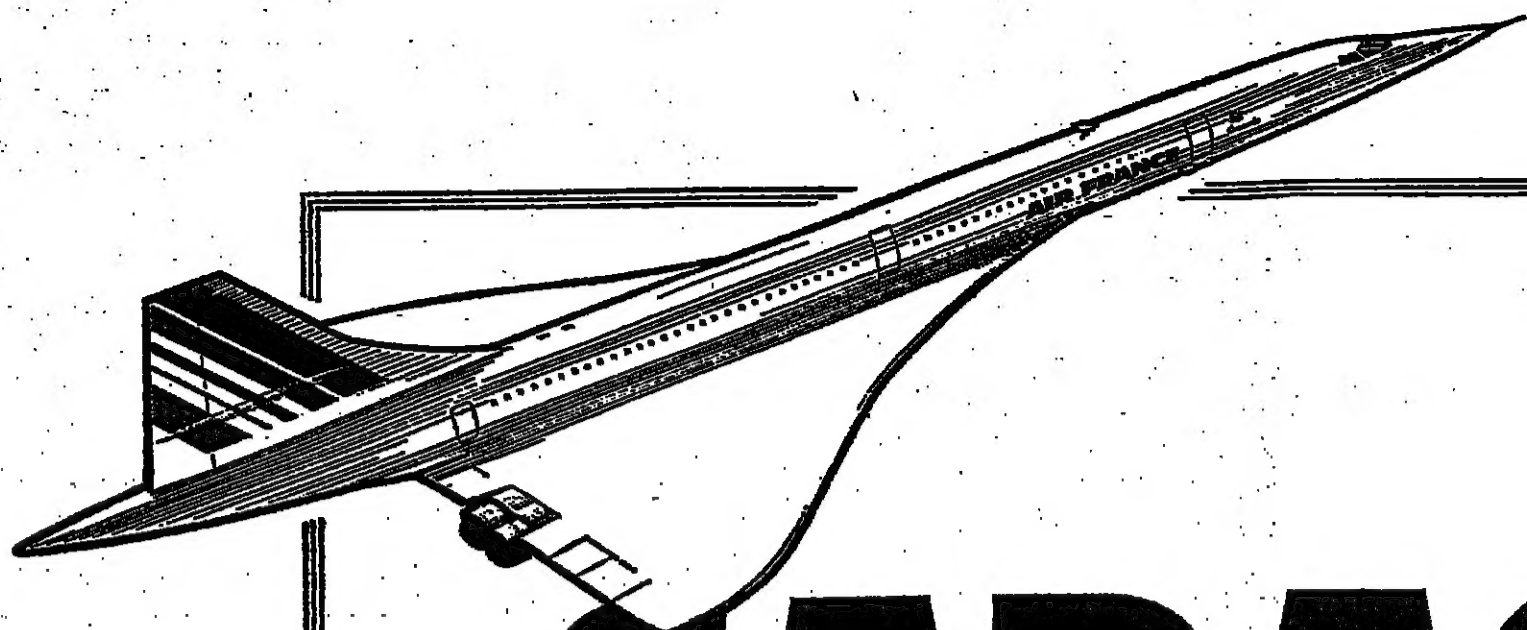
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## A Rothschild and a Barber Shop

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 15 (UPI)—Désossés, staid hairdressing salon for men (it is so exclusive that it is hard to call it a barber shop) on Avenue Matignon, is getting a new lease on life.

An all-male establishment, it was for decades a favorite with bankers, businessmen and politicians—including President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. He now walks there regularly from the Elysée Palace (usually on the eve of his televised chats) for a trim.

Désossés had been running into financial trouble, but fortunately one of his clients was named David de Rothschild. He came to the rescue. The young Rothschild generation is known for taking an active, personal interest in activities which often have little to do with banking. Eric de Rothschild, for instance, took over the Brasserie Bouffier, near the Place de la République, after serving up a friendship with a neighborhood restaurateur from the 14th Arrondissement, where he lives.

Rather than let his favorite bar close, David de Rothschild bought it. He also had a favorite tailor, the Renoma brothers, whom he brought into the picture as partners and minor stockholders.

The Renoma brothers, Michel and Maurice, have a rag-to-riches story to tell. Twelve years ago, they moved from the modest Montmartre section to Rue de la Pompe, in the 16th Arrondissement. They now travel in a Rolls Royce. Their shop, the

White House, was named in homage to the late President John F. Kennedy, whose relaxed, casual sartorial style they admired. Actually, they made their success with the so-called *style minet*. (Hard to translate except perhaps as young and in.) They say they were first with the fitted jacket.

Their shop drew not only the gangly youngsters from nearby Lycée Janson de Sailly but their fathers as well. Now, they have 500 retail outlets in France and franchises in several foreign countries, including Japan. But the clientele has changed. For one thing, they and their customers are 12 years older. Besides, if they want to make it with the Désossés clientele (which many old-timers say they won't be able to), they have to change from *minet* to a young, executive, more sober, more solid style. As a matter of fact, they do not have far to go for an image. The French President, who is copying the Kennedy style, is the ideal target.

New Salon The new salon, renamed Désossés-Renoma (Désossés retired, leaving the use of his name), is a 700-square-meter complex spread on two floors. It has been cleverly revamped by Michel Boyer, who has worked with a blend of sober, masculine tones—dark gray, beige, black and a dash of rust for the suede settees. The chairs are not those up-you-go, down-you-go and around-you-go barber-shop jobs. Instead, they are like huge, black leather thrones with a vibrating-mas-

sage system built into them. The lights have a flattering pink sheen. There is a bar, a secretarial service, a sauna, a pedicure room and even a room with a sign on the door reading, unashamedly, *Soins de Beauté*.

The opening was jammed the other night. David de Rothschild was on the receiving line, although he does not like to advertise the fact that he is the major stockholder. "I'm here indirectly," he said.

David de Rothschild, who bought a men's hairdressing salon, is the major stockholder. "I'm here indirectly," he said.

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## DINING OUT: Celebrating 200 Years of U.S. Eating

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 15 (UPI)—With the Bicentennial, the American kitchen has come of age abroad.

Shrimp jambalaya of Louisiana, stuffed hard-shell clams of New England, peanut-butter ham of Virginia, Texas shrimp and corn chowder, Green Goddess salad dressing invented in San Francisco and Vichyssoise invented in New York.

These and dozens of others are being featured by the 63 hotels of Hilton International in a yearlong festival of distinctive dishes that represent 200 years of U.S. eating. The most ambitious of the programs has been developed by the Paris Hilton.

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Until the end of November its restaurants are presenting specialties of seven regions, rotating the areas a week at a time.

The breakdown: New England, Virginia, New Orleans, Pennsylvania, Far West, California and the Gay Nineties. The last is situated somewhere in New York between the old Waldorf and Delmonico's. The foreign food snobs who used to sneer are eating and loving banana bread, corn bread, spoon bread, garlic bread and beaten biscuits. They are crazy about the Gumbo with tortilla chips, a nod to the Mexican-Americans, and the cippolino (a fish soup), an homage to Italian-Americans. The Pennsylvania Dutch are reputed to be responsible for the shoofly pie. The main ingredient is molasses. During preparation, the cook had to shoo the flies away.

T-bone steak, baked potato with sour cream and fried onion rings, barbecued spare ribs, grilling the glory of the American West. Pineapple upside-down cake and brownies with vanilla ice cream have become big

favorites between the Eiffel Tower and the replica of the Statue of Liberty on the Seine (Pont de Grenelle).

Colonial New England referred to its dumplings as slumps and grunts. Apple pandowdy was a Yankee one-crust apple pie sweetened with maple sugar. After this year, no traveling American will be withered by aspersions to a barbarian culinary culture that married turkey and cornucopia sauce.

Could there be a nicer gesture than a New Orleans Peace-Maker? The top crust of a long loaf of French bread is sliced off. The loaf is hollowed like a piggy bank, buttered, and dipped into the oven to be lightly toasted. It is then filled with a dozen fried oysters. The lid, also

buttered and toasted, is replaced. The loaf with its surprise filling stays warm for a long time. It is hard to stay angry, when offered a Peace-Maker.

From a Book

This agreeable way of making friends and influencing people comes from Evan Jones' "American Food" (published by Dutton, \$19.95), which is full of recipes and lore. When New England was young, lobsters were so plentiful they were used as bait for codfish. Jefferson in the White House was so attentive a host that when he could spare the time he would accompany his steward to the Georgetown Market early in the morning. His overseas later wrote, "It often took \$50 to pay the market for what he would use that day."

Mark Twain, nostalgic for home food while on a European tour, made up a dream list of what he wanted as soon as he got back. The list included brook trout from the Sierra Nevada, Philadelphia terrapin soup, cherry-stone clams, buttermilk, hominy, canvas-back duck from Baltimore, broiled Missouri partridges, possum and

corn, Virginia bacon. The list, which ran to 77 items, ended with a postscript, "Fresh American fruits including strawberries which are not to be doled out as if they were jewelry, but in a more liberal way."

The Creole creation, shrimp jambalaya, is one of the stars of the Paris Hilton's American repertoire. Jones labels jambalaya as one of the greatest of American dishes with recipes which vary from one household to another.

His own personal favorite calls for 1 lb. bacon fat, 2 chopped medium onions, 8 highly seasoned pork link sausages (the Hilton uses chorizo), 1 lb. flour, 1/2 lb. dried tomato ham, 3 peeled and seeded tomatoes, 1 cup raw rice, 1 large clove minced garlic, 2 cups chicken stock, 1/4 tsp. cayenne pepper, 1/2 tsp. dried thyme, 1 dried green bell pepper, 3 lb. minced parsley, 1 1/2 lb. peeled raw shrimp, 1 1/2 lbs. raw oysters.

Melt fat in heavy pot. Add onions and sausage. When sausage lightly brown and onions translucent, stir in flour and cook slowly until roach color of peanut butter. Add ham and chopped tomatoes. Cover pot tightly. Simmer over low heat about 30 min. Add rice, garlic, stock, seasoning green pepper, and parsley. Cover tightly and simmer for 40 min. more. Rice should be cooked but not mushy. Stir in shrimp and cook for 3 min. Stir in oysters and cook for 3 min. more.

Rolls Royce just obliged with a replica of one of its models "but we are undecided as to the artist. We think he should be British."

The idea started with auctioneer and race buff Hervé Foulain (the races at Le Mans and just wrote a book on "L'Art et L'Automobile"). The auction will be held in New York on May 13 with a later sale to the Paris Automobile Club.

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## A Double-Barreled Tribute to Munc

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 15 (UPI)—Not all homages are as appropriate as that just mounted here in memory of Charles Munch by the two orchestras most closely associated with his name—the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Orchestre de Paris—and culminating in an exciting and often exalting performance of Berlioz's Requiem, under Seiji Ozawa, in the Palais des Congrès.

On one level, it was striking to see how smoothly these two fine ensembles turned into one huge but equally fine orchestra, and that after only one rehearsal together the afternoon of the Friday performance. The Bostonians have been called the world's best "French" orchestra, while the much younger Paris ensemble is the French Cultural Ministry's candidate. Munch had a lot to do with both, and the point did not seem worth arguing on Friday.

Berlioz's Requiem, perhaps by courtesy, occupied the concertmaster's chair, with Liben Yordanoff, his Paris equivalent, beside him. Bostonians and Parisians were side by side, filling the vast stage, with musical duties apparently assigned by the flip of a coin. Most of them had actually played under Munch, either during his 13 years in Boston (1949-1962), or in the one season he led the Orchestre de Paris before he died in 1968, during its tour of the United States.

On another level, the combined orchestras, as well as the choruses of the Paris Opera and the Orchestre Domestique of St. Sebastien, gave Ozawa just about exactly what Berlioz called for in the way of musical forces—more than 100 strings, a chorus of more than 200, the full complement of 10 timpanists, and so forth.

Positioning the Brass Berlioz wanted the four small brass ensembles placed at the four corners of the orchestra and choral mass, but the Palais des Congrès, where the first performance was given, and where Leonard Bernstein conducted a performance last fall, Ozawa's solution was to seat two of them at the outer edges of the orchestra and two others in the entry passages halfway up the slope of the 4,000-seat auditorium, so that

from half of the audience was in the middle of a stunning graphic demonstration during the "Tuba mirum" and the other movements employing these brass choirs.

The dry and somewhat distant acoustics of the Palais des Congrès played a positive role here, permitting Ozawa to unleash his army of musicians without fear that reverberations would defeat the music. On the other hand, a lot of the total effect of the Requiem depends on the contrast to be found in the quieter movements, and here Ozawa was unable to achieve the delicacy of, say, the "Quersum me" that Bernstein got (with a less good chorus) in the ultra-live space of the Invalides.

Nonetheless, it was a splendidly conceived and majestically executed performance. Stuart Surrows, who was also Bernstein's soloist, was stationed at the back of the chorus for the "Sanctus," which he sang with an angelic lyricism.

### BERLIN

## Fischer-Dieskau Appears (Finally) as Hans Sachs

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, March 15 (UPI)—For years—even decades—German opera-lovers have looked forward to baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau's first appearance as Hans Sachs, the Nuremberg cobbler and poet (1494-1576) in Richard Wagner's only comic opera, "Die Meistersinger." The great event finally came off, with mixed results, Friday night under the baton of Eugene Jochem in the Deutsche Oper Berlin.

One may criticize certain Fischer-Dieskau characteristics—his lack of spontaneity, his tendency to give every reading of a specific work a carbon-copy musical sameness, his recurrent weakness for crowning—but one can hardly deny his standing as one of the outstanding singers of our time. For those who regard opera as a largely auditory art, this evening probably lived up to their long anticipations.

For those who, like Wagner, regard opera as a Gesamtkunstwerk,

### Dutch Masters To Go on Block

AMSTERDAM, March 15 (UPI)—Sotheby's will auction off a major collection of Dutch paintings next month in what sources said will be the most important postwar art auction in the Netherlands.

The auctioneers announced yesterday that the private collection of the late Bas Geus van den Heuvel, a building contractor who died recently, will go on the block April 28 and 29 at the Round Lutheran Church of Amsterdam.

The 352 paintings include works by Dutch masters Jan Breughel the Elder, Pieter Breughel the younger, Albert Cuyp, Jan van der Heyden, Jacob van Ruisdael and Jan Steen, among others.

### MUSIC IN PARIS

## Covent Garden Troupe Ends Triumphant La Scala Visit

### MILAN

## Covent Garden Troupe Ends Triumphant La Scala Visit

By William Weaver

MILAN, March 15 (UPI)—While the company of La Scala has been collecting laurels and critical praise at Covent Garden, the Royal Opera has been paying an equally triumphant visit to the Milan theater. La Scala's visit was a triumph, bringing for an encore, "Puccini's" "La Cenerentola" (the Bolshoi has been here several times), but the welcome given the British troupe, here for the first time, was exceptionally warm and enthusiastic. Critics and fans came from all over Italy, nearly all the 10 performances were sold out and each evening ended in wild, irrepressible ovations.

The Royal Opera brought an adventurous repertoire: "Peter Grimes" (given here in Italian, in 1947 without great success); Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito" (a flop at the Piccola Scala 10 years ago); and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," receiving its Milanese premiere almost a century and a half after it was written.

British during paid off. Colin Davis was rightly hailed as the leading Berlioz conductor of our day. "Peter Grimes," which critics in 1947 had called "Puccinian," emerged as the powerful and original work it is. And "La Clemenza di Tito," thanks to a thrilling performance by Janet Baker, Tyrone Minton and Anna Bonaiuto, had the audience on its feet to cheer.

There were some international stars to be heard—Jon Vickers and Sir Gerald Evans in "Grimes," Nicolai Gedda as Cellini—but what most impressed the Milanese audience was the company's coherence, its discipline, the unity of its style. More than one reviewer used the word "civilized"

to define the spirit that guided the performances. The concluding evening Saturday night was a memorable occasion. At the end of the "Benvenuto Cellini" overture, the house lights were dimmed, and the audience was asked to applaud punctuated all three of the work. At the end, as the many curtain calls, the whole company gathered, stagehands, overalls, wardrobe ladies in smocks, and John Tooley, Covent Garden's general manager, in correct evening attire, to make a special bow, thanking and farewell.

The British applauded Milanese, who responded, national anthems were played, the ovations continued. An anonymous voice from the gallery crystallized the general sentiment, shouting at one point: "Arrivati presto!" Thus, ended just another round of opera performances, but an authentic cultural event.

San Francisco Signs Dutch Conductor SAN FRANCISCO, March (AP)—Dutch conductor Edsall Waart has been given a four-conductor contract by the San Francisco Symphony.

The 54-year-old Mr. de Waart will succeed Seiji Ozawa, who announced that he planned to leave San Francisco to devote his time to the Boston Symphony. Mr. de Waart, chief conductor of the San Francisco Symphony since 1974, will be the first to lead the Rotterdam Philharmonic.

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## French Franc Drops by 3% After 'Float'

is Action Is Seen Move to Reflate

Continued from Page 11

of England had at no time during a falling market. The franc, he said, "has been spending heavily in the last 11 days in support of sterling. It had not for this, the pressures on the franc could well have been greater than they were."

Different Speeds

Mr. Healey, the spokesman for the forces which had caused the franc to drop by about 3% in the last 10 days, was seen as those which had caused the franc to drop. He said that, in view of the British government, it was not practicable to maintain fixed rates of exchange so long as inflation was at different speeds in different countries.

Analysts in the "snake" club, which includes France, said another 2.5% to either side of the central rate. While maintaining this internal rigidity, the franc floated on the market.

Benelux currencies had maintained an even narrower margin against the franc, but this had been today in favor of the franc. The ECU, wider 2.25-per-cent ECU, was designed as a measure of the pressure on the franc, which had required large support.

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## Car Battle Shapes Up in Brazil

By Leonard Greenwood

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15.—A giant battle is shaping up in Brazil's automobile industry, with Fiat preparing to take on Volkswagen.

Umberto Agnelli, international administrator of the Fiat empire, is visiting Brazil to make sure there are no last-minute hitches before the launching in a few months of a factory that will eventually turn out 200,000 cars a year.

Traveling with him are 11 European bank directors taking part in a pool that has put up \$300 million, or roughly 55 per cent of the cost. The other 45 per cent is coming from the government of the state of Minas Gerais, where the plant has been built.

By coincidence, they traveled to Brazil on the same plane as Toni Schmuckert, head of Volkswagen. He will confer with President Ernesto Geisel and his ministers about the huge new factory his firm is building northeast of Sao Paulo and about funds to produce small cars with diesel engines.

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Stump Prevented Expansion

Brazil's auto industry is now the seventh largest in the world, and only troubled worldwide economic conditions prevented it from turning out 1 million cars last year. Performance for the first two months of this year showed an upswing of almost 4 per cent over the same period last year.

Volkswagen boosted its share of the market last year from 51.8 per cent to 55.6 per cent, and will not give ground to the newcomer Fiat without a battle.

The new factory Volkswagen is building in Taubate, 60 miles from Sao Paulo, will be nearly three times the size of its present premises in Sao Bernardo do Campo, where it is now turning out vehicles at a rate of more than 500,000 a year. Its main line is still the Beetle, but there have been consistent rumors that it plans to begin producing here the new line of small water-cooled models being made in Germany.

Volkswagen's mania for secrecy has become a legend in Brazil. Three years ago, security guards fired at a press photographer who took pictures of a new model while it was being tested on a public highway.

First Car Under Test

Fiat is already testing its first car made in Brazil. Labeled the 147, it is a spinoff of the 127 made in Italy.

It will be more expensive than the Beetle but it offers more advanced engineering. It also claims to be more economical on fuel, a big selling point in the country which has the most expensive gasoline in the world.

It will take five passengers and 100 pounds of luggage, and its four-cylinder engine takes it to a maximum speed of more than 55 miles an hour. By the end of this year, Fiat hopes to turn out 20,000 cars, a number that will not even have the present waiting list. Fiat predicts that by 1981 it will win 30 per cent of the small-car market and 15 per cent of the total market.

Years of planning have gone into the factory. Boldly, Fiat has broken away from Brazil's industrial capital, Sao Paulo, and built its plant in Minas Gerais.

Whereas Volkswagen had virtually no competitors when it started operations here in the 1950s—Ford and General Motors then assembled a small number of vehicles here—Fiat will be fighting its way into an already tough market.

© Los Angeles Times.

## U.S. Soybean Sales Cut by Brazil Exports

Nation's Crop Doubles In Last Three Years

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The U.S. Agriculture Department said in a report today that soybean production in Brazil, an infant crop just a few years ago, has come of age and is giving American farmers a run for their money in world markets.

Brazil's sharply increased exports of soybeans have moved into traditional U.S. markets in Europe and Asia, the report said. The greatest inroads have been made in the European Economic Community and in East European countries.

The report was written by Joseph Somers, an oil-seed expert in the foreign agriculture service. It was in a weekly issue on foreign agriculture published by the department.

Brazilian soybean output has more than doubled since 1973, from 5 million metric tons to an estimated 1976 crop of 11 million tons. A metric ton is 2,205 pounds and is equal to 36.7 bushels of soybeans.

Still the Biggest

The United States is still the largest producer and exporter of soybeans. Last year's U.S. crop was 41.4 million tons.

Brazilian soybean yields per acre have increased and so have the number of acres devoted to the crop. But more important than Brazil's rapid increase in soybean production is its new status as the major competitor of the United States in export markets for oil seeds and products, Mr. Somers said.

In calendar 1975, Brazil's soybean exports were 5.3 million tons, on the basis of meal, eight times the 1970 volume. By comparison, U.S. exports converted to a meal basis were 13.7 million tons, only 4 per cent more than in 1970.

With larger crops, Brazil is becoming a year-round supplier and in 1975 soybeans and products may for the first time have been the leading Brazilian export.

The survey reported that the outlook for developing countries had dramatically worsened. For almost all developing states, the terms of trade, indicating what countries can buy for what they can sell, deteriorated last year.

"For the next two years the position will probably remain worse than in 1974, when a majority suffered," the survey said.

"The debts of the developing countries are accumulating and a continually larger part of their export earnings is mortgaged. This in turn limits their capacity to import and their scope for growth," it added.

Unemployment in Western Europe generally reached record levels last year, but employment declined surprisingly little in comparison with the 15 to 17-per-cent fall in industrial production, the ECE commented.

This was mainly because employers preferred to put workers on short time rather than dismiss them, and governments took financial support measures, the ECE said.

Cause of Slump

It said one major cause of the general recession was that businesses got rid of stocks rather than investing in new production. "The reverse trend will help to boost demand in 1976," the survey forecast.

Another major factor behind the decline in production was a fall in private investment, both in manufacturing and housing. Increases in investment were forecast for France and West Germany based on the assumption that exports would recover, but Belgium, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands expected a further decline, the ECE reported.



Richard de Bono

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Honeywell SA has announced the appointment of Richard de Bono as managing director. He is taking over these responsibilities from the president, Jacques Elner. Mr. de Bono was previously the European director of the control systems group of the company.

Ward Stewart, managing director of Alcoa of Great Britain Ltd. for nearly three years, has been appointed Alcoa's regional manager for Europe and Africa. His offices will be located in London.

Norman Rubash has been named managing director of Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Co. in succession to Clark Fuller, who has been appointed vice-president, planning and economics, of Amoco International Oil Co. in Chicago. Mr. Rubash has been production manager of Amoco Europe in London for the past three years.

Borg-Warner Chemicals has appointed Arthur Milton as general manager for its European headquarters in Brussels. A. G. Hughes has succeeded him as works manager of the Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, plant. Mr. Hughes was previously with British Enkalon.

Continental Can Co. has announced the appointment of Klaus Agthe as vice-president of finance and administration for its worldwide metal operations. Previously he headed finance and administration for the company's European subsidiary.

Frank Chandler has been appointed managing director of Heston Europe SA. He succeeds Gene Kanton who is returning to the U.S. to take up the position of international operations manager.

French Jobless Rate

PARIS, March 15 (AP-DJ).—French unemployment declined some 3.9 per cent in February with the unadjusted number of job seekers totaling 978,000, down from 1,017,400 in January, but 27 per cent above a year ago, Labor Ministry figures showed today.

## Money Confusion Cited For N.Y. Stock Decline

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—New York Stock Exchange prices fell along a broad front for the second consecutive session today, owing to carryover weakness from Friday's sharp retreat and uncertainty connected with events in the international monetary arena following France's withdrawal from the joint European float.

Analysts suggest that world monetary unrest often causes confusion rather than concern on Wall Street because investors simply are mystified by developments in this area.

These analysts believe that basically the market is technically overbought after its extended, near-year climb, and that the world money market situation provided investors with an excuse to take profits.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 13.14 points to 974.58, it was off 13.62 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,215 issues showed losses, compared with about 325 gainers. Volume totaled 19.57 million shares, compared with 26.02 million Friday.

Superscope, which fell 5 3/4 Friday, dropped another 2 1/8 to 28 1/8. Last week, it reported sharply lower earnings.

Automotive shares generally surrendered fractions despite a sizable increase in early March sales of new cars.

American Hotel & Derrick gave up 1 1/2 to 16. It said it filed for a proposed public offering of 1 million common shares.

Marine Midland, which forecast lower first-quarter net, eased 3 8 to 11 1/4.

IBM sagged 1 7/8 to 258 5/8. Other issues down a point or more included Dow Chemical off 3 3/4 to 109, U.S. Steel 1 1/2 to 62 3/8, E.P. Hutton 1 5/8 to 27, International Paper 2 to 75 5/8, Sears, Roebuck 1 to 73 3/8, and Du Pont 3 1/2 to 148.

Mobil Oil surrendered 2 3/8 to 51 7/8, while CBS eased 1 1/8 to 54 3/8.

MCA rose 2 1/4 to 68 7/8. Analysts predicted higher 1976 earnings for the film maker in a published report.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 1.09 to 103.39.

In Chicago soybean futures fell 10 cents a bushel and strongly influenced lower closing prices for other farm commodities on the Board of Trade.

Soybean oil was down 50 points, or 1/2 cent a pound, and meal declined 2 1/2 to 27. Corn futures were down nearly 4 cents, oats 2 1/4 and wheat 1.

## Fearing Political Backlash in U.S.

## Ford to Seek Restraint on Steel Imports

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Ford will ask several European nations, Canada and Japan this week to restrain their exports of certain types of steel to the United States, administration sources predicted Friday.

Such action would almost certainly add to inflation in the United States while creating diplomatic problems, the sources said.

But they added that Mr. Ford's top advisers have recommended such a move because of urgent appeals from steel makers and union officials, whose displeasure the advisers fear could produce a political backlash against the President.

Charging that "unfair" competition from imports is costing their industry jobs and profits, the steelmen in January persuaded the International Trade Commission (ITC) to recommend formal quotas strictly limiting imports of the steel over the next five years.

Since then, the industry has conducted an intensive lobbying campaign in Congress and at the White House, including a personal meeting with Mr. Ford last week sandwiched between his campaign trips.

Under the Trade Act of 1974, Mr. Ford may accept, reject, or modify the ITC's quota recommendation. If he rejects or modifies it Congress may override him by a simple majority vote of each house, thereby putting the quotas into effect.

Retaliation Possible

Imposing the quotas on the steel-known as "specialty" steel—could provoke retaliation by other countries against U.S. exports. Japan, for example, has already threatened such retaliation, possibly against U.S. produced aluminum, should the quotas be installed.

European officials, hoping to aid recovery of their own economies by increasing exports of numerous products to the United States, are "serving" at the thought of a serious threat of increased government protection of American industry, said a senior administration economist who recently completed a trip through several Common Market nations.

Granting specialty steel producers protection against increased foreign competition could encourage other industries to seek similar. Already, the Trade Commission has ruled that the U.S. shoe industry is being damaged by increased imports and has called for action to assist the shoe producers. Pending before the commission are requests for relief from imports of mushrooms, blue pigment, shrimp, round stainless steel wire, and honey.

Free-Trade Advocate

In the past President Ford has been a vocal advocate of removing restrictions on trade, and he would prefer to reject the commission's quota recommendation for specialty steel, aides said. The main problem, acknowledged one

official with a shrug, "is the politics."

If Mr. Ford rejected the quotas outright, administration officials said, the specialty steel industry would have a good chance of mustering enough votes to override him in Congress.

However, the officials said, if the administration could negotiate a somewhat milder restraint agreement with the leading exporters—the list includes Sweden, Canada, France and Britain—as well as Japan, it would have a better chance of fending off the more drastic quota restraints.

At the same time, by negotiating restraint agreements Mr. Ford might also enhance his

political standing in states heavily dependent on specialty steel production. These are primarily Eastern industrial states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Indiana—where Mr. Ford is likely to need every vote he can get in November.

Under the Trade Act, Mr. Ford must respond to the Trade Commission's finding and quota recommendation by tomorrow, 60 days after it was rendered. He then has 90 more days to try to negotiate restraint agreements. Should he fail, aides said, he would then have little choice but to let the quotas go into effect.

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## European Economies Seen at Crossroads

GENEVA, March 15 (Reuters).—Western Europe's economy is some 10 per cent below its capacity and is now at the stage where sustained recovery or stagnation hang in the balance, a United Nations survey said today.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) said inflation was expected to go down in 1976 from an average 13 per cent in 1975 to about 9 or 10 per cent. Countries where inflation rates have been very high, including Britain, Ireland and Italy, should benefit most.

The behavior of the ordinary consumer remained one of the big question marks for the recovery in 1976, the ECE said, because it was very difficult to predict consumer behavior in a period when inflation was abating but unemployment remained relatively high.

Boost May Be Needed

Economic recovery might depend on making borrowing easier and similar steps. "Further fiscal monetary stimulation might actually be needed even in order to realize the present forecasts," the survey said.

West European growth this year was not expected to be more than about 3 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in the 1960s. Industrial production in the main industrialized countries would barely return to 1973 levels.

The United States seemed to have reached its trough of recession in the first half of last year, but major European countries did not touch bottom until the second half of the year, the ECE said.

"Most of the smaller European countries are still feeling the effects of contracting activity in

the economies of their larger partners and are showing no clear signs of recovery," the survey said.

The reaction of world trade to recession was very marked, and its volume fell by about 9 per cent last year, the first major

## Vebsa's Net Falls By 33 Per Cent During the Year

DUSSELDORF, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Net profit of the Veba AG group fell to 123 million deutsche marks (\$58.5 million) last year from 237 million DM in 1974, a 33-per-cent decline, the oil and chemical concern reported today.

Turnover totaled 25.4 billion DM compared with 35.5 billion DM. The figures for 1974 do not include results from Gelsenberg AG, which became part of the Veba group on Jan. 1 this year.

Veba said it will suggest a dividend of 12 per cent on increased capital compared with 15 per cent.

Kendall von Bennigsen-Forster, management board chairman, said the petroleum sector suffered a loss of around 460 million DM in 1975. The loss includes about 100 million DM in exploration expenses. Because of reduced demand for petroleum products, refinery capacity was only 60 per cent utilized.

Mr. Von Bennigsen-Forster said Veba expects the loss situation in petroleum to be wound down gradually.

In other sectors—particularly electricity output and chemicals—a "positive development" is expected this year, he said.

decline since 1945, the survey added.

The survey reported that the outlook for developing countries had dramatically worsened. For almost all developing states, the terms of trade, indicating what countries can buy for what they can sell, deteriorated last year.

"For the next two years the position will probably remain worse than in 1974, when a majority suffered," the survey said.

"The debts of the developing countries are accumulating and a continually larger part of their export earnings is mortgaged. This in turn limits their capacity to import and their scope for growth," it added.

Unemployment in Western Europe generally reached record levels last year, but employment declined surprisingly little in comparison with the 15 to 17-per-cent fall in industrial production, the ECE commented.

This was mainly because employers preferred to put workers on short time rather than dismiss them, and governments took financial support measures, the ECE said.

Cause of Slump

It said one major cause of the general recession was that businesses got rid of stocks rather than investing in new production. "The reverse trend will help to boost demand in 1976," the survey forecast.

Another major factor behind the decline in production was a fall in private investment, both in manufacturing and housing. Increases in investment were forecast for France and West Germany based on the assumption that exports would recover, but Belgium, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands expected a further decline, the ECE reported.

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## Japanese Trade Shows a Surplus Latest Month

SEO, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Japan's trade balance showed a surplus of \$57.7 million in February against a deficit of \$1.125 billion in January and of \$87.8 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry announced today. Japan's exports totaled \$4,795 billion, up 7.9 per cent from a year earlier, while the imports totaled \$4,737 billion, up 4.6 per cent from a year earlier. The seasonal adjustment, the ministry said, was \$5.25 billion, up 2.9 per cent from January. Imports totaled \$4,995 billion, down 1 per cent from January. The seasonally-adjusted balance showed a surplus of \$255.7 million, against a deficit of \$47 billion in January.



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## Toronto Stocks

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(Continued on next page.)

*All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

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